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TELEGRAMS.

The Alabama Claims in the British Parliament.

CONCILIATORY TONE OF THE DISCUSSION

Preliminaries of the Ratification of the Prusso-American Treaty.

THE ALABAMA.

Discussion of American Claims in the British House of Commons—Speeches of Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, Lord Stanley, and Messrs. W. E. Forster, John Stuart Mill, and W. G. Gladstone.

LONDON, Saturday, March 7.

In the House of Commons, last evening, after the transaction of other business, Mr. SHAW-LEFEVRE, member for Reading, called up the question of the *Alabama* claims. He made a long and eloquent speech on the subject, in which he urged the settlement of this vexed question on the plan proposed by the American Government. In calling for the papers on the subject, and in moving the consideration of the question, he disclaimed any feeling of prejudice. All future negotiations, he said, would but add to the complications already existing. He sketched the progress of the recent civil war in the United States to its happy termination. He said the fall of Fort Sumter evoked the famous proclamation of President LINCOLN. In less than a month after the appearance of that proclamation Great Britain had recognized the Southern insurgents as belligerents. They had no fleet, but they purchased their ships in our ports. These ships, notwithstanding the vigorous measures of our Government to stop them, eluded our vigilance and went to sea, and were hospitably received at the British colonial ports. They captured and destroyed during the war more than 200 American merchant vessels. In less than two years the United States flag was literally driven from the seas, while the commerce of Great Britain was doubled. For this reason the speaker thought we ought to treat these claims generously. They were first made in 1862, by the American Minister, Mr. ADAMS. After a warm eulogium on the course of Mr. ADAMS on this and another questions, Mr. SHAW-LEFEVRE continued: An arbitration of the matter had been proposed by the American Government, but was refused by Lord RUSSELL, who repelled the suggestion. Lord STANLEY might have taken the other course, as the Tories had changed on the question of household suffrage. The question of recognition by England was only as to her right. If there were a right, that might safely be referred, but Lord STANLEY insisted that the responsibility of England was only a moral one in the *Alabama* case. The speaker thought that the less said about morality on this question the better. He regarded the breaking out of war between England and the United States as extremely unlikely, but thought, on the other hand, that all needless irritation should be shunned.

Lord STANLEY then took the floor. He praised the pacific tone of the oration of Mr. LEFEVRE, and warmly complimented Mr. ADAMS for the conciliatory spirit he had displayed on the subject under discussion. He said: We could not make indiscriminate concessions, but we could learn the right of the case. There never was a case where there was more need to understand the points. Much allowance was to be made to the feelings of the United States. Great Britain in the same case (with five hundred millions of debt contracted through a civil war, in which a million lives had been lost) might appreciate the matter better than mere lookers on only. He thought England had been entirely neutral. But no neutrality would have pleased America. What the United States wanted was neutrality coupled with warm sympathy and support. The Queen was ready to arbitrate and submit all questions, but the great point of recognizing the belligerent rights of the South. Nobody contends that at no time the South acquired them. If not, why deny the right of Great Britain to recognize them at the time she did? The Confederate ship *Alabama* did not sail from England until 1862, and the battle of Bull Run was fought in 1861. Admitting that it was wrong for Great Britain to recognize the South, would the United States Government say that the case against the *Alabama* had been altered, had Great Britain make a declaration of neutrality six rather than eleven months before she sailed? The speaker referred to the speech of DANIEL WEBSTER in the United States Senate on the subject of recognizing Hungary, in support of his argument. How could England refuse to recognize a war which Mr. SEWARD himself had announced to be a civil war nine, twelve and sixteen days before the proclamation? Who could complain that England had recognized the civil war which the United States had admitted some weeks before? In conclusion, he thought a friendly arrangement of this difficulty still practicable. The friendly reception of Mr. THORNTON at Washington was a pledge of peace. The Ministers are ready to leave the question to the people of the entire world.

Mr. W. E. FORSTER, member for Bradford, thought that Mr. SEWARD's view of the question of the recognition of the *Alabama* claims deserved better treatment and more careful consideration, as being, perhaps, the view that was right and sensible. He complained of the abrupt disposition of the question which had been made when the universal wish in the United Kingdom was for its speedy settlement. He thought that had any influential statesman been sent to the United States as Minister the point in dispute might be readily adjusted.

Mr. JOHN STUART MILL, member for Westminster, was the next speaker. He regarded the present condition of the question as the result of a mutual mistake. The real question was whether England was bound to prevent such expeditions as the *Alabama*. He denied that the United States Government claimed or could claim that the recognition of the South was a violation of the law, but only that it was an unfriendly, rash and unprecedented act. The American Government only pressed the point for the purpose of showing that but for the unfriendly action of England the *Alabama* depredations would not have occurred. Mr. MILL thought that an arbiter between the two countries was needless, and that reparation was fairly due to the United States. He concluded by advising the appointment of a mixed commission for the proper adjustment of the question.

Mr. W. E. GLADSTONE, member for South Lancashire, thanked Mr. LEFEVRE for his able speech and Lord STANLEY for his temperate reply. He (Mr. GLADSTONE) could not understand why the negotiation was ended, nor could he agree with Mr. MILL that Lord STANLEY had admitted that reparation was due, or that an arbiter would surely decide against England. For himself he doubted if reparation for the *Alabama* claims was due the United States. It was unquestionably right that the point should be referred to a commission, but if the Government feared such a reference it should settle the matter at once or leave the decision with an umpire. Mr. GLADSTONE inferred, however, from the closing sentences of Lord STANLEY, that communications between the two Governments were not closed, and that friendly feelings between the United States and England would be preserved. He concluded by saying, if his inference were correct, the whole country would support Lord STANLEY in a just and honorable settlement of the case.

The debate ended with Mr. GLADSTONE's remarks.

Comments of the Press Upon the Debate.

LONDON, Saturday, March 7.

Nearly all the leading newspapers have editorial articles this morning on the subject of the remarkable debate in the House of Commons last evening, on the *Alabama* question. The *Times* says that the debate must convince the United States Government that England wishes to settle the law in this case in the American sense, and that the failure of Great Britain to refer the *Alabama* claims to arbitration is due to no desire to shun her just obligations. Mr. SEWARD has only to meet Lord STANLEY in a like spirit to end the misunderstanding. The tone of the articles in the other journals is generally the same.

PRUSSIA AND AMERICA.

Preliminaries of the Ratification of the New Treaty.

BERLIN, Saturday, March 7.

A bill for ratifying the treaty just concluded between the representatives of the United States and North Germany has been introduced in the Council.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary Proceedings—Irish Reform—Proposed Abolition of the Death Penalty.

LONDON, Saturday, March 7.

In the House of Commons last evening Lord STANLEY submitted further official papers about Mexico.

On an order to go into Committee of Supply, Earl MAYO said he hoped that the debate on the condition of Ireland would end by Friday next, that the House might be ready to consider the question of Irish reform.

CHARLES GILPIN, member from the borough of Northampton, has given notice of a bill to abolish the death penalty.

Proposed Government Purchase of the Telegraphs.

LONDON, Saturday, March 7.

Mr. G. W. HUNT, M. P., who resigned his seat when he went into the Cabinet, has been reelected from Northamptonshire. He will soon bring a bill before Parliament for the purchase by the Government of all the telegraphs in the Kingdom.

Reported Offer of Pardon to Fenian Prisoners.

LONDON, Saturday, March 7.

It is reported that the Fenian prisoners who were captured recently at Dungarvan were offered their pardons, on condition that they would give their parole to leave the Kingdom. It is further reported that the prisoners unanimously refused to assent to this proposition.

A double guard has been placed around Newgate, where Messrs. BURKE, CASEY and SHAW are confined.

Their trials have been set down for next month.

FRANCE.

Continued Discussion of the Press Bill.

PARIS, Saturday, March 7.

In the Corps Legislatif yesterday the law for the regulation of the press was again under consideration. The clause forbidding private allusion was adopted by a large majority, after a short debate.

Appointment of a Minister to Great Britain.

LONDON, Saturday, March 7.

Marquis PEPOLI, formerly French Minister to Russia, has been appointed to Great Britain in the same capacity.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, March 7.

In the Convention to-day the case of Mr. WILLIAMS, the Conservative member who refused to vote yesterday on the disfranchising clause, was taken up and referred to a committee. During its consideration Mr. LEGGATT, a Conservative, refused to vote on the ground of "contempt and disgust for the proposition;" and afterward added: "I have a contempt for the whole establishment." He was expelled by a vote of yeas 54, nays 16.

A Republican member moved to reconsider the vote by which the disfranchising clause was adopted yesterday.

Two colored members opposed it, saying they had heard that a telegram had been received to-day from Washington stating that the vote must be reconsidered, and that this motion was the result. The whole question is postponed until next Thursday.

Gen. SCHOFIELD has appointed several magistrates to fill the vacancies recently created. The appointees are old residents.

The Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Saturday, March 7.

In the Convention to-day additional sections were incorporated in the tax ordinance authorizing the State-Treasurer to pay the Convention warrants already issued.

A telegram was received from Gen. GILLEM's Adjutant, recommending some provisions for the payment of those warrants.

A colored member introduced a resolution, which was adopted, setting forth that some persons, formerly slaves, had acquired property in 1863 and 1864, and have since been deprived of it by their former masters; and requesting Gen. GILLEM to issue an order restoring such property or compelling payment therefor.

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 7.

The Constitution was signed to-day by seventy-six members of the Convention. Seven members refused to sign.

A resolution was adopted that the pay of delegates cease from this date, although the Convention adjourned to meet on Monday for the election of Registers.

The resolution offered and tabled yesterday authorizing the publication by the *Republican* office of 10,000 copies of the Constitution in pamphlet form, was taken up to-day and adopted.

The Georgia Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., Saturday, March 7.

To-day the Convention resolved itself into a State nominating body. A majority of the white delegates refused to participate. Ninety-two members answered to their names; of these there were 31 colored and 28 Northern men. There was much confusion in organizing.

Mr. FARROWN, the President of the Union League, protested against the action of the body, and announced himself, in a published card, as a candidate for Governor. President PARROTT was among the dissenters. Mr. BULLOCK was nominated for Governor by acclamation. The feeling amid the opposition is intense.

The North Carolina Convention.

RALEIGH, N. C., Saturday, March 7.

The Reconstruction Convention last night adopted the article on homesteads, claimed by some to be retractive, exempting $1,000 worth of land.

To-day the principal feature of interest was the passage, on the third reading, of the article on finance, which requires the Legislature to make provision by adequate taxation for the prompt and regular payment of the interest on the State debt, and forbids the creation of any new debt unless the bill creating the same shall levy a tax to meet the securing interest annually, and forbids the loan of the credit of the State for any new work unless authorized by direct vote of the people.

Mr. J. W. HOLDEN, of the *Standard*, was elected printer to the Convention.

Threatened Freshet in the Northwest—Breaking up of the Ice.

CHICAGO, Saturday, March 7.

The rains of the past two days extended all over the Northwest, and a general freshet is threatened. Already much of the country is flooded and some damage is reported.

ROCKPORT, Ill., Saturday, March 7.

The ice broke this morning, causing great excitement and fears for the buildings and bridges at the Water Power. The water is higher than ever before.

AURORA, Ill., Saturday, March 7.

By the breaking of an ice gorge here this morning several dams and bridges were considerably damaged. The loss, as far as known, exceeds $20,000. The rivers in this section are higher than they have been for many years.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Saturday, March 7.

There was a very heavy wind and rain storm in this vicinity yesterday noon. Large streams of water ran along the streets, and many crossings were impassable. A large number of basements and cellars were flooded. The spire of the First Presbyterian Church was blown down, and a portion of the roof taken off. Several chimneys and small buildings were demolished. Signs, lumber and splinters flew in all directions. The rain cut great gullies in the newly-made streets and caused many land-slides in the streets where grading is being done. This was the heaviest storm ever known in this locality. No estimate of damages can as yet be made.

The Resolutions of the California Senate Approving of Impeachment.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, March 6.

The Governor has declined to transmit the Senate resolutions in regard to the action of Congress and the impeachment of the President, for the reason they would have a tendency to influence the United States Senate while sitting as a Court. The Senate, therefore, struck out the name of B. F. WADE from the resolutions, and now requests the Governor to immediately telegraph the resolutions to the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

An avalanche at Key Stone, Sierra County, on the 4th of March, buried seventeen men in the snow, five of whom were killed. Several buildings were destroyed.

The President of the Central Pacific Railroad Company denies the truth of the reports concerning the purchase of the San Jose, Southern Pacific Valley and Sacramento Railroads by the Central Company.

Railroad Accident in Missouri—Two Men Killed.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, March 7.

The express train on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, four miles west of Jefferson City, last night ran into a large boulder which had been washed from the bluff. The locomotive was thrown from the track and rolled into the Missouri River, bottom side up, carrying with it GEORGE BROWN, the engineer who was drowned, and MICHAEL COLLOPY, fireman, who was so badly injured that he died this morning. The baggage, express and smoking cars were thrown from the track, but no one in them was hurt. The body of the engineer has not yet been recovered from the wreck, although his feet are out of water.

The Pacific Colonies and the Dominion of Canada.

OTTAWA, Saturday, March 7.

The Dominion Government has sent an encouraging reply to Victoria, Vancouver's Island, in response to the resolution adopted in favor of the Pacific colonies joining the Confederation.

Arrangements are being completed for the establishment of Post-office Savings Banks by the first of next month.

New-Orleans City Notes.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, March 7.

The City Finance Committee to-day telegraphed to New-York to stop printing notes. No more are to be signed or issued from the Treasury, and they will probably be withdrawn from circulation soon.

Municipal Election in Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Saturday, March 7.

The election to-day passed off quietly. The Radical ticket is probably elected.

Proceedings of the New-York Legislature.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 7.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To incorporate the City of Rome.

To create a new ward in the City of Brooklyn.

Relating to Courts of Special Sessions in New-York.

Mr. TRAINER moved to reconsider the vote on the passage of the bill relative to taxes and assessments of the City of New-York.

The motion was tabled.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. TOWER—To incorporate the Bushwick Savings Bank, of Brooklyn.

By Mr. MURPHY—To incorporate the Fulton Benevolent Association, of New-York.

By Mr. CHISM—To impose tolls on railroads running contiguous to the State canals.

The Assembly adjourned till Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

An Extraordinary Story of the Telegraph.

From the Troy Whig, March 5.

The up-train over the Bennington and Rutland Railroad, on Monday last, ran into a deep snow-bank about three-fourths of a mile north of Shaftsbury, and but for the presence of Mr. JOHN M. HILLS, telegraph operator of Burlington, who happened to be on the train, it is doubtful what would have been the result. As a last resort, Mr. HILLS suggested to F. C. WHITE, Esq., superintendent of the road, also a passenger on the train, that if a piece of wire could be procured, he would endeavor to inform Rutland of their situation and have assistance forwarded. The wire was obtained by Mr. WHITE walking back to Shaftsbury for it. This procured, the services of another passenger were called into requisition, who, after many trials, succeeded in climbing a telegraph pole and cutting the conducting wire. Mr. HILLS affixed the piece of wire to one of the ends of the conducting wire, and by striking this against the other end of the conducting wire formed a circuit, and communicated to the officers of the road at Rutland their condition, asking that an engine be sent to their assistance, which was at once dispatched, and succeeded in aiding the blockaded train so far as to enable it to arrive at Rutland at 3 o'clock Tuesday morning. Mr. HILLS received the answer to his dispatch from the Rutland office by placing the ends of the wire on either side of his tongue, and receiving the shocks in his system produced by the vibrations of the key in the Rutland telegraph operator's hands.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 7.

The Chair laid before the Senate a number of communications, resolutions, petitions, &c., from the Territory of New Mexico, praying the passage of a resolution to restrict the Governor in the exercise of unauthorized power, praying for authority to raise three regiments of troops for their own protection, and praying the annexation of that portion of the territory which was appropriated to Colorado. They were referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. SUMNER and others presented petitions for the removal of political disabilities.

GOVERNOR BALLARD, OF IDAHO.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury in reply to a resolution of inquiry, under what law, and for what reason, the salary of the Governor of the Territory of Idaho is withheld.

Mr. WILLIAMS called for the reading, and the inclosed documents were read, including one from the Secretary of State, saying that Gov. BALLARD had only been suspended, and that the order for his suspension had been revoked, and he was therefore properly entitled to his salary, no successor having been confirmed. Mr. WILLIAMS said that in March last one Mr. MURPHY, a Democrat, had been nominated to succeed Gov. BALLARD, who was a Republican, and the Senate rejected the nomination. The Secretary of State has said that the President had claimed that it was unnecessary to submit the reasons for the suspension, as it had not taken effect. Gov. BALLARD, however, had continued in the discharge of his duties, though notified through a clerical error that he had been suspended, and the Treasury Department has refused to pay his salary on the ground that he was suspended under the Tenure of Office act. If that was correct, the President had violated the Tenure of Office act. If not, there had been a gross and palpable violation of law in refusing to pay his salary. He (Mr. WILLIAMS) had been informed by an official at the Treasury Department that the salary had been withheld for that reason. It was, however, a part of a plan to drive Gov. BALLARD out; to compel him to resign because he was a Republican. As Superintendent of Indian Affairs he had made contracts as authorized; but the Interior Department had also refused to recognize him. The Secretary of the Treasury had said there was no further reason for withholding his salary, if it was shown that he had been in the Territory all the time. This was but a shallow pretence, as he (Mr. WILLIAMS) had with his own hands filed papers proving that fact.

After further discussion the papers were laid on the table.

PENSION APPROPRIATION.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, called up the Pension Appropriation bill.

Considerable debate ensued on an amendment offered by the Committee on Appropriations for striking out the provision for covering into the Treasury one-half the amount received as proceeds of prizes, the interest of which to constitute a pension fund. The difference of opinion turned on the propriety of keeping the fund separate.

Mr. SHERMAN offered as a substitute the following:

The interest on the fund known as the Naval Pension Fund shall hereafter be at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, in lawful money, and shall be applied exclusively to the payment of naval pensions, according to existing laws.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, was opposed to any of these propositions. He would avoid the appearance of any violation of the National faith, while no harm could result from the law remaining as it is now.

Mr. DAVIS made some remarks, holding that we should keep faith with our brave sailors, who had themselves earned this prize-money.

Mr. FESSENDEN reminded the Senator that the pending question was, whether the rate of interest to be paid on this fund shall be reduced. It had been found that 3 per cent. would more than pay all the pensions required, and in view of the necessity of reducing the present rate of taxation in the existing condition of the country, there was no use in accumulating a larger fund by a higher rate of interest. He denied that there was any pledge on the part of the Government that the fund should always bear 6 per cent. interest.

Mr. SHERMAN's amendment was agreed to. The bill was then passed.

CONSULAR AND DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. MORRILL then called up the bill making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic expenses of the Government.

The question was on agreeing to the amendments of the Committee on Appropriations to the bill as passed by the House. An amendment striking out an appropriation for the salery of the Minister of Portugal having been read.

Mr. FESSENDEN asked why the appropriation was stricken out.

Mr. MORRILL, of Main, said that the Committee had followed the bill of last year.

Mr. SUMNER supposed the Minister had been recalled, having understood that he had been in Washington this Winter.

Mr. FESSENDEN said if the Senator wished, as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to have this appropriation withdrawn, he had no objection.

Mr. SUMNER reminded them that if the appropriation was made, a Minister could be sent without the consent of the Senate; he thought it inadvisable to take any backward step, Congress having already taken a stand in the matter.

Mr. FESSENDEN thought it hardly worth while, when the House had appropriated money for Mr. HARVEY to strike out the appropriation.

Mr. SUMNER suggested that the bill be laid on the table, until he could communicate with the State Department and ascertain the precise condition of this mission. If Mr. HARVEY was still a Minister of the United States, it would be a question whether they should make an appropriation in advance. If there was a vacancy he should be very glad to see the appropriation made.

Mr. HOWE said that, having refused for two years past to make an appropriation for this minister, on the ground that he was unsatisfactory, the Senate should stand by its record until they knew what had induced the House to make the appropriation.

Mr. JOHNSON did not know whether HARVEY had been recalled or was on leave. The House last year had stricken out the appropriation and the Senate had refused to concur at first, but had been forced to recede. Now the House made it, and the Senate proposed to strike it out. The only objection to this necessary mission consisted of fault found with the present incumbent. He thought it rather a small matter to strike out this appropriation on personal grounds, without any pretence that the Minister was incompetent, but simply because of his opinions in regard to political difficulties at home. He did not think the Senate should sanction the evident breach in the publication of HARVEY's letter by acting it. He understood the appropriation was only for the coming year, not payment for the past. Without expressing any opinion, he thought the law might imply a contract between the United States and its Ministers sent abroad to pay them for their services for which they could recover in the Court of Claims. Suppose the Executive should recall Mr. HARVEY, there would be no provision to pay his successor, and probably nobody would accept the office, lest he should be placed in the same situation.

Mr. SUMNER was not sufficiently enlightened on the subject. He thought it better to non-concur in the amendment, and let it go to a Committe on Conference, until they could learn more about it.

Mr. HENDRICKS regarded this question as he did the refusal of the House of Representatives to carry out a treaty already made. He would as leave refuse to pay a man working for him for a day, because he had fallen out with him in the evening. He condemned the course Congress had pursued toward Mr. HARVEY in punishing him in consequence of a private letter, and said they should pay him his two years' salary. They should legislate on the presumption that offices authorized by law should be filled.

Mr. SUMNER said: "Let the past bury its dead."

Mr. HENDRICKS—When a man owes a debt to the past, he cannot well say that.

Mr. SUMNER said there was no debt contracted in the past. This question had been sufficiently discussed heretofore, when he had held that Congress had power to stop supplies when it was dissatisfied with a foreign Minister, and demanded his recall. It had no control over the Executive directly. It was a familiar exercise of a constitutional principle, and the Senators would not impale himself upon a denial of that principle. He (SUMNER) had cited authorities in the discussion of that principle, on a former occasion, and there had been no reply. There could be none. The time would yet come when the Senator would be glad to hold to that same principle.

Mr. HENDRICKS said he would never starve a man out of an office.

Mr. SUMNER reiterated that the Senator would, if the occasion were adequate. He thought Congress had not been in the wrong. Mr. HARVEY should have returned when the Secretary of State communicated to him a copy of the act of Congress. He was in contumacy, but he undertook to carry on a battle against Congress; he carried on his back the Secretary of State, who was in contumacy also. He hoped Congress would adhere to its original position.

Mr. CONKLING had none but friendly feelings for Mr. HARVEY, which had only been increased on account of that gentleman's having been made the subject of gross aspersion. When, however, he did an act which did not belong to him, the two Houses had, under an undoubted right, and the only way in which they could say it, determined that Mr. HARVEY should return. He denied that they had attempted to starve him out. They had simply refused to make the appropriation. Mr. HARVEY had not relinquished his place, and now the proposition of the House bill was to give him his salary next year, manifestly implying that he had remained until now entitled to the place, and to reverse their action on the subject. When another man was appointed to the position Congress could very easily provide for his salary by an appropriation in another appropriation bill, or deficiency bill. He (CONKLING) could not forget that this gentleman had gone out of his way to do an act which the judges of the two Houses had pronounced objectionable, at a time when the country was involved in a political controversy. There was no new evidence of facts before them, and until there was it was *res adjudicata*.

Mr. HENDRICKS thought there was no precedent in the country for Congress refusing to pay a man his salary. Mr. HARVEY had done his full duty. If a public officer in the discharge of his duty could be cut off from payment because of his dissent from Congress they could cut off the supplies of the President. The same principle could be applied to a Senator who had written something distasteful to the Senator from Massachusetts. The principle of starving out might thus be applied to the Supreme Court to compel them to adopt the doctrines of Congress. He repudiated any such doctrines. All departments of the Government should act independently. He again condemned the position in which Congress would thus place itself.

Further discussion ensued, during which Mr. HOWE said if the Senator had employed a man who maligned and traduced him, he would doubtless feel justified in discharging him.

Mr. HENDRICKS replied that under the law a Minister had a vested interest in the office until removed lawfully—a power which Congress could not exercise.

Mr. HOWE said Congress did not propose to remove him, but merely to exercise their undoubted power to refuse to pay him a dollar. They could, if they chose, abolish the office.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, said the act of July, 1866, forbade any further appropriations for the mission at Portugal, and therefore the Committee had acted in accordance with the law, that law not being repealed.

At 4 o'clock Mr. TIPTON, saying it was evident there was no quorum present, moved to adjourn.

The question was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted 7 to 17—no quorum.

On motion the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DEBATING DAY.

The House met for general debate as in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, in the chair.

FINANCES.

Mr. CLARKE, of Kansas, addressed the House on the question of the finances, expressing himself as opposed to an immediate resumption of specie payment; to the liquidation of the national debt within this question, and to the payment of the bonds of the United States, otherwise than according to the letter of the bond; but in favor of having the credit of the Government in aid of the great continental Pacific railroads.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, next addressed the House on the same subject, especially as to the greenback payment of the Five-twenty Bonds. The Democratic papers, he said, had deliberately asserted that a proposition had been made in Congress to pay off the Five-twenty Bonds in coin while gold was at a high premium. This was not only untrue, but absurd. No such proposition had been made in Congress. Both bonds and greenbacks were equally obligations of the Government to pay specie. As to paying off the bonds in Five-twenties, those who clamored for it deluded themselves most blindly, and invoked the most destructive consequences to all classes. The inflation implied in such payment would depreciate the currency, unsettle values, and be especially ruinous to the laboring classes. He held that it was an immense delusion to attribute the present dullness in business circles to a scarcity of money, there being now three times as much paper money in circulation as at any time preceding the war, and the leading money markets never being known to be easier. The commercial and manufacturing interests in France and England were much more depressed than in the United States, and yet the plethora of money there exceeded everything ever known, the Bank of France alone holding one thousand millions of francs unemployed surplus. Let the folly of paper expansion be avoided, and he believed that the country would safely and surely get on to the specie basis. This could be done without rashness and without contraction; whereas, the opposite policy would lead to bankruptcy, ruin and repudiation.

THE TARIFF AND REVENUE LAWS.

Mr. BROOMALL, of Pennsylvania, addressed the House on the subject of the Tariff and Internal Revenue laws, of the free-trade and protective systems, bringing many facts and figures to illustrate his argument in favor of the protection of home industry. He apprehended that the necessity for protection would always exist so long as the labor in foreign countries shall not have arisen to the dignity it has acquired in the United States. He referred to the fact that a few days since he introduced, and had referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, a bill proposing an increase of twenty per cent. on the duties now imposed on imported wines and liquors and manufactures of iron, cotton, wool and silk. He had not done so with the idea that such change would remedy all the defects in the present system of taxation, but because he had for some time despaired of seeing any general revision of the Tariff law, with a view of checking importation and protecting domestic industry, and he had hoped that his proposition might lead to something in the proper direction; some concession to the universal demands of the languishing manufacturing interests of this country. He did not mean to be understood as censuring the Committee on Ways and Means for delay, nor to impute to it any disposition to neglect those great interests. He recognized the difficulty and delay attendant upon the perfecting of any general system of internal revenue or of customs. The measure which he proposed had two objects, one being the alternative of the other, to increase the revenue derived from foreign commerce, or, by decreasing importations, to enable American industry the better to bear the weight of internal taxation. Both of those might be combined in the general object of increasing the aggregate revenues of the Government without increasing the burdens of the citizens.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Mr. HOLMAN next addressed the House on the subject of the public debt, and the mode of extinguishing it. The history of the last eight years had proved, in his opinion, that the Republican Party was the party which was in the interest of capital, and that the antagonistic party was in the main inevitably in the interest of labor. He was in favor of even-handed justice to the bondholder and to the industrial classes. The nation could not afford to violate its faith, and must preserve its fame from the least taint or suspicion. But on the other hand, nothing was clearer than that the same even-handed justice that was done to the bondholding classes could be done to the industrial classes out of whose labor the taxes were paid. The debt should be paid on the basis on which it was contracted. It would not be just to pay it on any other basis. If the people paid the debt of $2,500,000,000 on the basis on which it was made, dollar for dollar, paying in lawful money that part not expressly agreed to be paid in coin, and paying in coin that part agreed to be paid in coin, the bondholder would receive all that he could properly ask. When he asked more, he asked that, for his own benefit, injustice should be done to the people, on whose labor the finances of the country rested. A question from Mr. BLAINE, as to the meaning of the promise contained on the face of a ten-dollar greenback that the Government of the United States will pay ten dollars on demand, led to a discussion in which the rules of finance, logic and metaphysics were mixed up beyond the possibility of extracting a plain, simple principle out of it.

Mr. BROOMALL of Pennsylvania, referring to what he considered a fair inference from one of Mr. HOLMAN's remarks, asked whether he meant the House to understand that the paper dollar and the gold dollar were precisely equal in value? Because, if so, he proposed to exchange with him paper dollars for gold dollars, to any amount he might be able to control.

Mr. BLAINE, referring to a remark in favor of Mr. LOGAN's proposition to tax United States bonds two per cent., asked Mr. HOLMAN whether he would vote for such a proposition?

Mr. HOLMAN said he would.

Mr. BLAINE asked him further, whether the Democratic side of the House would vote for it with anything like unanimity.

Mr. HOLMAN said the subject had never been a matter of consultation among the Opposition members, but for his own part he thought the proposition one based upon reason and justice. He should favor the taxation of bonds to an amount equal to the average taxation on other property throughout the country.

Mr. LOGAN, referring to a remark of Mr. HOLMAN, which appeared to him as an insinuation, that he did not intend to press the proposition introduced by him some time ago, declared that it was his intention to press that measure, as he believed that bonds should be taxed the same as other property, and said that the gentleman (HOLMAN) and his friends would have have an opportunity to vote for or against it.

Mr. BLAINE desired either of those gentlemen (LOGAN and HOLMAN) to inform him whether the property of the country was on a fair valuation taxed anything like two per cent.

Mr. VAN TRUMP said that in Ohio it was more than that.

Mr. LOGAN said, that making calculations of State, municipal and national taxation, the average of the aggregate taxation was a little over 2¾ per cent.

Mr. BLAINE expressed the belief that the gentleman from Illinois (LOGAN) was grossly mistaken. The City of New-York, for instance, paid on a basis of $700,000,000 for personal and real estate, whereas, there was not a doubt that the personal property alone held in that city would amount to $1,300,000,000, to say nothing of the value of real estate.

Mr. BARNES said that the tax in New-York was 4 23-100 per cent.

Mr. BLAINE—On what?

Mr. BARNES—On the assessment.

Mr. BLAINE—Yes, but the assessment is on a valuation of one-fifth.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said that in Wisconsin the average taxation on the actual property valuation averaged over three per cent.

Mr. HOLMAN resumed the floor and concluded his speech.

THE CURRENCY.

Mr. LYNCH next addressed the House on the question of the currency and finances of the country. He explained and advocated two bills on the subject, which he had introduced at the commencement of the session and which had then been referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. Some of their features had been incorporated in the Senate Funding bill and in the bill introduced by Mr. BUTLER, but he preferred that the bills should be passed substantially as they were. He was not in favor of the payment of the national debt by the present generation, but he was in favor of a resort to such measures as would facilitate and expedite the resumption of specie payment.

The House at 4 o'clock adjourned.

NATIONAL AND STATE POLITICS.

New-Hampshire.

Gen. NATHANIEL B. BAKER, the last Democratic Governor of New-Hampshire, is at present Adjutant-General of Iowa. He was recently asked to take the stump for the Republicans in New-Hampshire, and in reply sent the following telegram:

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 4, 1868.

I cannot come, but my feelings are all with you. I trust that no man will attempt to avoid this crisis by any side issues. If any of my friends wish to know my opinion, tell them I am, as I always was, for the Constitution and the laws. I stand by Congress, and I am for Gen. GRANT for the next President of the United States. Let the old hills of New-Hampshire ring for freedom, and her Western sons will rejoice. (Signed) N. B. BAKER.

Democratic meetings were held on Friday in Concord, Northwood, Manchester, Claremont, Nashua, Keene, and various smaller places. Among the speakers were Senator Doolittle, Hon. E. S. Cleveland, Hon. E. O. Perrin, Gen. Thomas Ewing, Jr., Col. Phelps and Gen. Mayer. Gen. M. T. DONAHOE, late Colonel of the Twentieth New-Hampshire Regiment, presided at the meeting in Concord, at which Senator DOOLITTLE spoke. At the conclusion of Mr. DOOLITTLE's speech, calls were made for Ex-President PIERCE, who was in the hall, and when quiet had been restored he spoke as follows: "I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, heartily, and the chief object in answering your call is to express my thanks to the noble Senator from Wisconsin, who has, from the first, in these dark years of unparalleled peril to the Republic, bravely, consistently and eloquently defended that Constitution, which is the basis of our liberties. He has stood like a breakwater between the foundations of our fair fabric and the waves of usurpation which have dashed and are dashing against them. I cannot consent to mingle any thoughts or emotions of mine with the array of facts, cogent reasoning, brilliancy and pathos of the amazing speech to which we have all listened with such intense interest this evening. We have risen—I trust we have all risen—above mere party objects into a higher and purer atmosphere. I rejoice that the victory before us, and now near at hand, is to be no party victory, but a triumph achieved by earnest conservative men of all parties, uniting their strength in a great struggle to rescue the Constitution from the hands of the destroyers, and restore true fraternal relations, prosperity with all its comforts and peace with all its joys to the blessed Union now shattered, but, let us be thankful, not yet utterly destroyed."

Among the closing Republican rallies for Monday are Gov. HARRIMAN, at Newport; Hon. WILLIAM P. FRYE, of Maine, at Manchester; Gen. JOSEPH K. HAWLEY, at Derry; Hon. A. H. CRAGIN, at Lebanon; Gens. SICKLES and COCHRANE, at Portsmouth; Hon. JOHN COBURN, at Exeter; Hon. R. E. TROWBRIDGE, at Dunbarton; Gen. STOKES, of Tennessee, at Warner; Hon. GEORGE W. ANDERSON, of Missouri, at Rollinsford; Hon. J. P. C. SHANKS, of Indiana, and Hon. JACOB H. ELA, at Rochester; Col. JAMES MULLINS, of Tennessee, at Grafton; Hon. GEORGE C. GORHAM, of California, at Claremont; Hon. JOHN COVODE, at Walpole; Gen. E. M. LEE, of Connecticut, at Claremont; Gov. WOODS, of Oregon, at Nashua; Hon. JAMES W. PATTERSON, at Great Falls; and Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH, of New-York, at Milford.

The Republican canvass of the State is as follows: HARRIMAN, Rep., 38,437; SINCLAIR, Dem., 35,203; doubtful, 2,891—total, 76,531; Republican majority, dividing the doubtful equally, 3,234. It is claimed that the canvass has been made this year with great accuracy and care, and that every town and ward has been returned with the exception of Cambridge and Wentworth's Location, in which the whole number of votes of both parties last year numbered only 44. Last year's canvass gave HARRIMAN 34,149; SINCLAIR, 30,218; doubtful, 1,957, while no canvass was received from towns that cast 4,000 votes. HARRIMAN's actual majority was 3,010, there being 136 scattering votes. The Democratic canvass this year gives the following result: HARRIMAN, 33,209; SINCLAIR, 36,183; doubtful, 2,506—total, 71,898; Democratic majority, dividing the doubtful equally, 2,947. This canvass makes the aggregate vote nearly 5,000 less than the Republican canvass, but it is said that it is thus estimated on returns from all but eleven towns, in which last year's vote is substituted. The vote of the State during the past twelve years has been as follows:

Year.	Rep.	Dem.	Maj.
1856	38,345	33,211	5,134 rep.
1857	34,758	31,353	3,405 rep.
1858	36,076	30,884	5,192 rep.
1859	36,368	38,825	2,457 dem.
1860	37,519	28,404	9,115 rep.
1861	35,467	31,452	4,015 rep.
1862	32,150	28,566	3,584 rep.
1863	29,035	32,833	3,798 dem.
1864	36,593	33,033	3,560 rep.
1865	34,145	28,017	6,128 rep.
1866	35,137	30,481	4,656 rep.
1867	35,809	32,663	3,146 rep.

Average Republican vote, 34,933; average Democratic vote, 31,574; average Republican majority, 3,359.

In explanation of the vote in 1863, it should be observed that there was then a third candidate (HARRIMAN) in the field, who received 4,372 Union votes not recorded in the above table. The total or combined Union vote showed 574 plurality over the Democratic vote. This would reduce the average Republican majority somewhat below the above figures.

New-Jersey.

The Republican State Convention, for the selection of delegates to the National Convention, will be held at Trenton on the 19th inst., and delegates have already been appointed in several counties. The Trenton *Gazette* says:

"Among the gentlemen named as Senatorial delegates are JOHN J. BLAIR, GEORGE T. COBB, Gov. WARD, JOHN S. IRICK and JOHN T. NIXON, while as District delegates we have heard mentioned Messrs. WARD, BETTLE and Col. WM. E. POTTER, from the First District; Gen. JAMES F. RUSLING, WILLIAM A. NEWELL and H. N. Congar, from the Second District; AMOS CLARK from the Third District, MARTIN RYERSON from the Fourth and CORTLANDT PARKER from the Fifth. As to the Presidency, the Convention will of course speak positively and emphatically for GRANT, who is clearly the choice of nine-tenths of the Republicans of the State."

Maryland.

The Maryland Democratic State Convention for the nomination of electors is to be held in Baltimore on the 29th of July next.

The Baltimore *Sun* says that a judicious selection has been made in the choice of an United States Senator from Maryland. Mr. VICKERS, it continues, is a man of sound conservatism in politics, temperate in tone and action, and is known as an able lawyer and a gentleman of refined courtesy. He resides at Chestertown, is about sixty-five years of age, and is universally respected by men of all parties. The Baltimore *American* (Republican) thus speaks of him:

"Mr. VICKERS has never been in Congress, but has served repeatedly in both branches of the State Legislature. In politics he was originally a Whig, and at the commencement of the rebellion was an earnest and outspoken Union man. During the two first years of the war he wrote many articles for the *American* over the then well-known signature of 'Loyalist,' in which he argued in favor of the Government and against secession with a vigor that would now somewhat astonish his Democratic friends. When the emancipation question came up he differed with the great body of the Union men of the State, and since that time has acted with the Democratic Party. He is a gentleman of considerable ability, of estimable character, and of courteous and affable manners."

The seceding delegates from the Maryland Republican State Convention, twenty-seven in number, held a meeting on Friday night, at which the Committee on Resolutions, through their Chairman, Judge BOND, reported the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of six be appointed to prepare a call for the Republicans of Maryland favorable to the election of Gen. GRANT and to the adoption by the Chicago Convention of a platform declaring universal manhood suffrage as the cardinal principle of the Republican Party, to assemble in Baltimore on the 18th of April next, to nominate an electoral ticket and elect delegates committed to that principle to the Chicago Convention.

Ohio.

The eighth resolution adopted by the Ohio Republican Convention was erroneously telegraphed, one line having been omitted. Correctly, it reads as follows:

Resolved, That the Republican Party pledges itself to the faithful payment of the public debt according to law, and we hereby express our conviction that, according to the laws under which the Five-twenty bonds were issued, aid bonds should be paid in the currency of the country which may be a legal tender when the Government shall be prepared to redeem such bonds.

Missouri.

The Missouri Democratic State Convention is to be held in St. Louis on Thursday, May 28, to elect delegates to the National Convention, to nominate electors, and to appoint a State Central Committee. The call issued by the present State Central Committee, and indorsed by Democratic members of the State Legislature, says:

"We invite all free white male citizens of lawful age, who favor the maintenance of the Constitution of the United States as made by our fathers; who sustain the great principles of civil and religious liberty, and who oppose the destructive policy of those now in power to unite with us in our efforts to save our country."

Minnesota.

The Minnesota Senate has passed, by a vote of 14 yeas to 6 nays, a bill submitting to a vote of the people, at the next regular election in November, 1868, the proposition to amend the State Constitution by striking from it the word "white" where it occurs in the first section of the seventh article, relating to the qualifications for suffrage. All the Republicans present voted for the bill. The House stands 38 Republicans to 13 Democrats, and there will probably be no difficulty in passing the bill. The question has already been twice submitted to a vote of the people of Minnesota, with the following results:

1865—	For suffrage	12,170
	Against suffrage	14,840
	Majority against	2,670
1867—	For suffrage	27,479
	Against suffrage	28,794
	Majority against	1,315

Georgia.

Hon. FOSTER BLODGETT, of Atlanta, has declined to allow his name to be brought before the Georgia Republican Convention as a nominee for the Governorship of the State. In his letter he strongly urges the nomination of Col. R. B. BULLOCK, of Augusta. He says:

"Col. BULLOCK's earnest advocacy and successful support of the Relief measure in the Convention, fully evidence his appreciation of our necessities; and that he is fully alive to the changed political condition of our colored citizens, is shewn by his votes on all the important branches of the Constitution. A long residence and extensive acquaintance in the State, has endeared him to all who know him. Having been a Union man before the war, and in no way connected with the Confederate Government or army during the war, he is fully eligible, and will not be in need of a pardon for political transgressions. Having never been in any political office, or actively connected with any political organization except that of reconstruction, he will have no old political friends to reward or enemies to punish. I believe Col. BULLOCK would receive more votes as our candidate than any man in Georgia; and, for the success of reconstruction, and the good of our State and the whole people, I hope that he will be nominated as our standard-bearer."

Alabama.

In reply to a letter from the judicial officers of the Huntsville (Ala.) Circuit, Gen. MEADE says:

"The officers recently elected cannot enter upon the discharge of their duties until after the Constitution is ratified by the people and adopted by Congress; unless the latter body should, as seems probable, modify existing laws."

The Conservative Executive Committee of Alabama has called a State Convention, to be held in Montgomery on the first Wednesday in June next, for the purpose of taking measures to sustain and cooperate with the National Democracy of the Union in the approaching election of President. The Convention is to be one of "the white people of Alabama, without distinction of old political parties, opposed to negro domination and Radical misrule in the Government."

The Indian Massacre in Minnesota—A Strange Story of an Avenger.

From the Dubuque (Iowa) Times, March 4.

A young man is now stopping at the Key City House, by the name of GEORGE W. PORTER, whose parents, brothers, sisters and relatives were all murdered at Redwood, Minn., in the great Indian massacre of 1861. He is the sole survivor, and was the only one left to communicate the mournful intelligence to the nearest settlement. Bereft in one brief hour of all that he held dear on earth, and with the victims of a savage ferocity extended in death before him, he took a solemn vow of vengeance. How well he has performed that vow, the reader may judge when we state that in six years young PORTER has, alone, and with the assistance of nothing but his trusty rifle, sent to the happy hunting grounds the souls of one hundred and eight Indian braves. He carries with him a piece of cane brake, about twelve inches in length, and whenever he killed an Indian, he would make a notch in this. One hundred and eight notches are now to be counted on the piece of cane alluded to, the last one being cut on Christmas, 1866. The Indians killed embrace representatives from nearly every tribe on the Plains. By night and by day he has followed them, through the trackless forests, over desert wastes and by the mountain side. PORTER has not passed through all these perilous scenes unscathed. His body has been riddled by eleven bullets, and slashed in thirty-three places by the knife. But he has withstood all, come out victorious, and now exhibits with pride the trophies of his prowess. Truly, his parents and relatives have been deeply, terribly avenged.

Death of a Man at the Age of 110 Years.

From the Hartford Times, March 5.

Mr. WM. COLE, a native of Ireland, died at his residence in this city on Sunday evening last, at the extreme age of 110 years. He was born in Kilmore Parish, County Cavan, Ireland, on the 7th day of August, 1758, and became, like his father before him, a cooper by trade. His father, who was known as the most powerful man in the parish, died at the age of 112. We can learn nothing as to his mother. COLE himself, we are told, was never sick throughout his long life. He was a man of good size, and rather deep chest and broad shoulders, dark hair and rather dark eyes, and a good muscular development. His eyesight was nearly perfect to the last; he could see apparently as well as he could at 50, and never used spectacles; his hearing was good, his memory good, and his appetite and sleep were as good and regular at 110 as they were at 50. He had never been much accustomed to drink liquor of any kind. Tea and coffee he used freely. He was accustomed also to smoke a pipe during his latter years. On Saturday last he told his wife to make preparations for his death, as he should not live over the approaching Sunday. Only a few minutes before his death he recognized his son-in-law, and also spoke to his wife. He was married three times, and his third wife survives him, being about 60 years of age. By his own wife he had five children, one by the second, and by the third, thirteen—nineteen in all, most of whom are still living.

Licenses to Boston Bootblacks and Newsboys.

From the Boston Traveller, March 5.

The bootblacks and newsboys are now being licensed by the city. The issuing of licenses to bootblacks was commenced some four months since, and there are at the present time about 100 minors lawfully pursuing the business of a bootblack within the city limits. Each boy has his particular stand, which is located in a place where it will not interfere with the convenience of the public. The truant officers of the city have in charge the issuing of licenses, and it is done in the most systematic manner. No license is issued to any boy who does not attend school during some portion of the day, and those who do not attend the public schools are required to attend the newsboys' school at least two hours each day. There are two of these schools, and sessions are held forenoon and afternoon. A very large proportion, nearly all, in fact, of the boys who apply for licenses are members of the public schools of the city. The issuing of licenses to newsboys was commenced on Thursday last, and 230 have been delivered up to the present time. Each boy receives a leather badge, to be worn on the hat or cap. This contains the word "Licensed," and also the number of his license, in polished letters. The boot-blacks also have the letter "B" upon their badges. The boys are not required to pay anything for their licenses, but for their badges they pay $1 25, which will be refunded when returned, if properly used. The application for newsboys' licenses are very numerous, and probably 300 will be issued before all are supplied.

PERSONAL.—List of Americans registered at the office of BOWLES, DREVET & Co., No. 24 Rue de la Paix, Paris, for the week ending Feb. 20, 1868: Mr. R. M. Waters and family, Mr. D. Ray, Mr. A. J. Adams, Mr. G. H. Vaile, Mr. J. E. Foster, Mr. G. R. Hayne, Major W. W. F. Moller, from New-York; Mr. J. P. Whitney, Mr. George A. Brown, Mr. G. Whiston, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. French, Miss A. A. French, Boston; Mr. Eugene E. Dewey, Mr. W. Hooper, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. S. L. Thomson, Cincinnati; Mr. F. O. Day and wife, Mr. John Covert, St. Louis; Mr. J. A. Cutler and family, Miss Julia Matteson, Chicago; Mr. Fred. A. Whitney, Rochester; Mr. C. L. Putnam, Worcester; Mr. Jas. Day Rowland, Philadelphia.

SINGULAR MORTALITY.—For a week past the household of Mrs. McNAIR, of this city, has been stricken down with a strange sickness—typhus fever, as some have it. Of the five children—one a young lady of 18 and the other a lad—died on Monday and were to be buried yesterday. An hour before the funeral was to be held, yesterday, another—a young lady of 20—died, and at the present time, it is doubtful if the rest survive. The house is literally a house of mourning.—*Erie (Penn.) Dispatch, March 6.*

CURRENT LITERATURE.

MY NEIGHBOR'S WINDOW.

From the Round Table.

As, shivering in the northern blast,
Along the icy street I passed,
Through some one's pane a glance I cast,
And caught a glimpse of Spring;

Which lingered with me all the day,
And drove my discontent away,
With laggard Winter, grim and grey—
The frowning, froth-crowned king—

Whose cruel rule was all in vain
The bursting blossoms to restrain
Of bulbs behind that basement pane
Through which my glances fell;

And where, above the moist, dark mould,
I saw each slender stalk uphold
Its cup of scarlet, edged with gold—
The turbaned tulip's bell.

And at that sight, I seemed to see
What pleasant things were yet to be,
When Spring, with footstep fleet and free,
Across the earth should pass.

I saw no more the ice and snow,
But watched the bare boughs verdant grow,
And heard the loosened brooklets flow
Through fields of springing grass;

Rejoicing in the sunny air,
Blithe insects sported everywhere,
And odors of the violet rare
Were borne upon the breeze.

The busy robin met my eye,
And crowds of blackbirds whirring by,
While flashed, like some stray bit of sky,
The bluebird through the trees.

But ah! before the piercing tune
Of gales that swept that winter's noon,
The vision melted all too soon
To cold and lifeless grey.

Still, thanks to thee, my unknown friend,
Whose flowers could such enchantment lend
To this depressing month, whose end
Seems farther off each day.

February 22, 1868. C. PIERREPONT.

MAJOR MILLIGAN'S MISTAKE.

From Dickens' All the Year Round.

"Mistake! my dear sir," said the Major, "faith! it's no mistake at all, at all. No, no, divil a bit of mistake in it; but I'll jist go and settle it for you. Wait here a bit till I come back."

"But, Major," I exclaimed, trying to detain him, "you must tell me what course you mean to take."

He put aside my hand, and was gone in a moment, in spite of my attempts to stop him.

"Confound it!" I muttered; "am I never to get this affair explained? Here this Spaniard comes mixing up French and Spanish in such a way that I can't understand what he means, except that it is pistols and coffee for two; and when I tell the Major that I have got into a quarrel, without knowing how, and that I think there's some mistake, he won't listen to a word I have to say, but goes off to settle it without knowing what it is. Well, I suppose I must wait here till he returns, or I get a message from the Spaniard."

With these words half aloud to my myself, I turned to the window of the refreshment room, into which I had lounged from my place in the theatre. It was full moon, and everything in the streets of Caracas was as visible as at noonday. I gazed for a long time, and was beginning to think of going away, when I saw a company of soldiers turn the corner of the street, and advance to the entrance of the theatre.

"Rather an unusual number of men for relieving a sentry," said I to myself; "what can they want?"

The soldiers ascended the steps and halted in the lobby. Their officer in command entered the box from which I had just issued, and the door of which faced the open door of the saloon where I was. He returned immediately with a tall dark man who had been sitting near me, and who I knew was the minister of war. The soldiers advanced; the minister of war was placed between their files and marched off to prison.

"Egad!" thought I, "this is a pleasant country, where one goes from the opera to prison:—or is this, perhaps, another mistake?"

I was still, as Orientals say, biting the finger of surprise at the arrest I had just witnessed, when back came the major. With him was the handsome young Spaniard who had accused me of saying something which was not polite. He was looking quite satisfied now; but his right arm was in a sling, a circumstance I certainly had not observed when he spoke to me before. His face wore a bland smile, however, and, taking off his hat with his left hand, he said:

"Monsieur, I learn there has been a mistake. It appears that I deceived myself. Monsieur had no intention——"

"Monsieur," said I, interrupting him, "I could have had no intention of doing or saying anything disagreeable to a gentleman who is, I believe, an entire stranger to me."

Thereupon the Spaniard bowed, and replaced his hat. We both then bowed, and he withdrew, with the air of one who had had a most gratifying interview.

"There's the end of the affair, I suppose," said I to the Major; "and now it's over, I hope, as you seem to know, you will tell me what the deuce it is all about."

"Well, you see," said the Major, "I heard it all from a friend, before I met you in the refreshment-room. When you crossed over to the box where Iñez was sitting, Enriquez—that's the Spaniard's name—followed you. He won't let any one have a *tete-a-tete* with Iñez, you know. Well, he asked you how you liked Venezuela, and you said—I forget what you said; but I know I have had a man out for less."

"But, since Enriquez is a Spaniard, what did it matter to him what I thought about Venezuela? It must be a mistake, after all."

"No, faith," cried the Major, impatiently; "it is true enough. But I know you didn't mane to offend Enriquez, and so I told him, or you wouldn't have forgotten all about it. But he said you did mane it, so I told him I'd prove it to him you didn't, if he'd step across the street to the house of a friend where we could find a couple of rapiers and some one to see fair play. We went, and at the first pass I ran him through the sword-arm, and then we tied up his arm, and I said, as he couldn't fight any more, he'd better come and make it up with you; and so he did, and that's all about it. And here we are at my quarters, so come along; and mind the dog, or you'll find him mighty playful with the calves of your legs as you mount the staircase."

Paying due regard to the Major's caution, I managed with my cane to keep off the attentions of a stout terrier who followed us into the smoking-room, and then seeing me take my seat like an honest man, ceased to snuff at imaginary rascals in my legs, and bestowed himself under the table.

Meantime his master had taken a pipe and filled it carefully with some of that cave tobacco which is the boast of Venezuela, sold in boxes. For a man who had just been engaged in a duel, the Major's countenance wore a most serene expression. But the exceeding calmness of his look was one of his characteristics, and it never altered under any circumstances. Another peculiarity of his was the mellifluous tone of his voice, which remained unchanged even when he chose to utter, as he sometimes did, most despiteful words. Snow-white hair, too, added to his peaceful appearance; but he was a man of iron build, with the chest, shoulders and arms of a gladiator, and a complexion of bronze. He was a renowned duelist, and had been out with every kind of weapon, and so very often that he sometimes confused the incidents of his encounters, and would shake his head and heave a regretful sigh after speaking of a man whose affair had ended in a miss and a shot in the air, while in another case, in which his antagonist had been mortally wounded, he would close his reminiscences with a smile and a joyous "Faith, Sir, I'm glad it ended as it did!"

"Now, Major," said I, "for the story you promised me. In your case there was a mistake, I suppose?"

"You may say that," responded the Major, settling himself in his easy chair, and opening correspondence with a fragrant glass of rum and water which he had just mixed for himself. "A mistake there was, and so I tould O'Halloran, but he wouldn't believe it, worse luck to him, poor fellow.

It was a very long time ago; let me see now, yes, faith, as long back as April, 1821, that I landed at Angostura—Ciudad Bolivar they call it now—to join the British Legion under the liberator, that's Bolivar, you know. I was a smart boy then, with fair hair and rosy cheeks, just come from serving in one of the Duke's crack regiments, full of life, and ready for anything, from a fight to a fandango, from stealing a kiss to taking a battery. There were many like me on board the ship that brought us over from Europe, but all our high spirits could not make our first impression of the country, we had come to free, an agreeable one. The northern coast of Venezuela woos the voyager to land with many a glorious bit of scenery, but Guyana, at whose capital we were about to disembark, is anything but inviting. A swampy forest as big as France and Spain put together, with a huge muddy drain running through the middle of it, that's Guyana and Orinoco. Yet Raleigh cruised about in search of palaces of gold in this vast howling wilderness, full of snakes, jaguars and alligators, with a sprinkling of wretched human savages who think ant-paste a luxury. "Pat, my boy," I said to a friend, who, like myself, was leaning over the bulwarks looking at the town, 'what think ye of Eldorado?' 'Faith, I think,' said he, 'that its only virtue is that it tells the truth, for it says, as plain as can be, that Yellow Jack is always in command of the garrison here, and that he'll give half of us permanent quarters on the ground floor.'

With this pleasant prophecy ringing in my ear, I landed on the muddy quay, and, as the smell at this point was anything but agreeable, and the sun piping hot, I made tracks for my quarters as fast as possible. I found I was billeted on a Señor Rivas, who lived at some distance from the river, and I might have had a difficulty in finding my way but that the Adjutant, who spoke Spanish, was quartered there too, and I had but to put myself under his guidance. Mighty glad I was to get under shelter, and to take in succession a cup of good coffee, a cigar and a siesta. But that which pleased me most was that the Señor had two pretty daughters, Luisa and Helena.

'Come along, my boy,' said Power, the adjutant, shaking me as I still lay snoring. 'It's cool now, and I'm going to see the recruits land. Are you ready for a walk?'

'I'm ready, all that's left of me; bedad, I think the musquitoes have eaten off both my ears,' said I, rubbing the injured parts.

"Off we started, and were down at the quay in half the time we took to come from it. It was just as well we got there, for the men were in bad humor at being kept on board for some hours after the officers landed, though there was a good reason for it, to save them, namely, from exposure to the sun in the heat of the day.

However, the boys, as Donnelly, the orderly sergeant, called them, soon showed their ill humor. Among the natives who were helping to get their kits out of the boats was a huge negro. He stood six feet five at the least, and had lots of sinew and a head like that of a bonassus. He picked up the heaviest box like a feather, and walked away with it; but in trying to get hold of too many things at once, he let one man's kit fall into the water. It was quickly fished out again, but with plenty of black mud sticking to it.

'Tare and 'ounds,' said the man to whom it belonged, 'you great mutherin villain! is that the way you wash clothes in your counthrey, with mud for soap, to make 'em as black as your own ugly face. Take that, thin!'

With these words he struck the giant a blow on the head as he was leaning over to get hold of some more boxes. It was a hard knock, and sounded as if one had struck a paving-stone with a heavy mallet, but it made no more impression on the African than it would have done on a buffalo. It roused his fury, however, which he showed very much as a buffalo would have done. He shook his great head, and glared about him like a demon, then went back a few paces, and putting his head down, ran at poor Paddy, who was squaring away, not expecting that sort of combat, and struck him full amidships, sending him flying a dozen yards at least, and knocking all the breath out of his body. As flesh and blood cannot see a comrade mauled without coming to the rescue there was soon a ring of fellows round the nigger, all wanting to revenge Paddy's disaster. But one down, and another come on, blackey was a match for them all; and one after another down they went, none of them knowing what to do with an antagonist who came on like a ram.

Things were looking entirely onpleasant, as poor Paddy, who had begun the fight, and who was now sitting up again, coughing, observed, when Donnelly stepped up to the adjutant, and, touching his cap, said:

'By yer honor's lave?'

'Oh! of course, Donnelly, of course,' replied Power; and, turning to me, he added, 'Now you'll see some fun.'

In a trice the sergeant had stripped, stepped into the ring, and confronted the African. He was a small man compared with his antagonist, and rather too handsome for a gladiator; but he was young, muscular, active as a deer, and his fine clear blue eyes were bright with confidence. There was no need of a challenge. In love and war gestures are everything, and no sooner did Donnelly present himself than the negro retreated, as before, a few paces, lowered his head, and came thundering at him with fifty-bull power. But this time the issue was very different from that of the preceding encounters. Just as the negro was almost upon him Donnelly made a spring at him, and struck him a tremendous blow in the face with his knee, at the same time planting a right-hander behind his ear that would have stunned an ox. The effect of this judicious appeal to the knowledge-box of the African was to drive him obliquely headlong to the ground, the blood streaming from his nose and mouth. One would have thought that his late defeat would have taught him caution, and that he would have changed his tactics; but no—he rose, lowered his head once more, and rushed upon Donnelly like a thunderbolt. Again he was met, and his rush turned aside by a fearful blow from Donnelly's knee, of such force that the negro turned a complete somersault, and then lay extended flat on his back, and this time without power to rise.

'Faith, sergeant, you have killed the black baste this time entirely,' was the exclamation that greeted the victor. Power and I, afraid that the man was dead, made them lift him up, and gave him some brandy. After a time he revived.

Night fell before our labors in superintending the landing of the men were over, and we were glad to get back to our quarters without any further rambling about the town. The miasmatic influences at Angostura are increased tenfold after the sun goes down, and, to say nothing of the musquitoes, all sorts of noxious insects and reptiles get abroad, for which reasons, or for others as good, that I don't know, people there soon get to their beds."

"I don't wonder at that, Major," said I, interrupting him, "if what the consul in Guyana related to me as having happened to him be a common occurrence. He said he was somewhere in the environs of Angostura, and had gone to sleep in his hammock, with his slippers on the ground within easy reach. Being an unconscionably early riser, he essayed to get up at first streak of light, and before he could well see; so putting his foot out of the hammock, he felt with his great toe for his slipper, and, having found it, was about to thrust his foot into it when he found it was full of something odiously cold and slimy. Snatching back his foot, he made the same attempt at the other slipper, and with the same result, on which he was fain to ensconce himself under the clothes again till it was light, when, to his horror, he discovered a small rattlesnake curled up in each slipper!"

"Your example is *un peu fort*," quoth the Major, "but still queer things do happen in Guyana. It is a fact that when the river has been in flood, people have been taken away from their own doors in Angostura by alligators. But, to return to my story, a day sufficed to exhaust the lions of the town. Well, when all other amusements had been used up, no resource was left me but to fall in love with one of the señoritas in whose father's house I was living. The family of Señor Rivas consisted only of these two daughters, of whom the elder was nearly nineteen, the younger seventeen, and of one son, Francisco, who went by the familiar name of Panchito, a little boy of seven, a regular pickle, who, as the manner is in Venezuela, was generally running about naked. After a few weeks I picked up enough Spanish to let the tongue assist the eyes in tender expressions to the girls. The opportunities, however, of saying sweet things were rare, for in Venezuela the ladies of a family keep so much together that, to use a sporting phrase, there is no getting single shots at them. For some time, too, I was in doubt as to which of the two sisters was to have my heart. Luisa was very fair, quiet, with brown hair, an unusual thing among Spanish creoles. Helena was bright, sparkling, roguish, a very pretty brunette, and, altogether, very charming. Upon the whole, my thoughts rather inclined to Luisa, and on one occasion, having caught her for a moment unguarded by the maternal dragon, I went so far as to ask if she would grant me an interview alone. She said she was never left by herself, and I had only just time to say I hoped I might have one kiss before I left Angostura, and to hear her reply in the shape of an intimation, accompanied by a faint blush, that it was not the custom in Venezuela, when her mother rejoined us. Meantime, Power, though he was so busy with drill and the other duties of an adjutant, did not fail to observe what was going on, and took me to task more than once about it.

'Charley, my boy,' said he, 'what on earth are you after with those girls? If you don't mean to marry one of them, it's not fair to the old Don, who has been so hospitable to us, to give one of his little beauties a sore heart. And as for marriage, it's out of the question. We may get the route to-morrow, and have to join Bolivar, and who knows how many of us will come back? Besides, you have no cash, and at all events I hope you don't mean to settle down here and turn cane-planter.'

I said that several officers who had been in the country before our arrival had married, and seemed to be very happy, and I instanced O'Halloran, who had been made a captain in our corps.

'Pooh! nonsense, Charley,' replied Power, 'where's the happiness of having to leave your wife for months in places which are just as likely as not to fall into the enemy's hands? And as for O'Halloran, his example proves my case. O'Halloran has married a very pretty woman, who is about the most spiteful little devil I ever met, and gives him no end of trouble.'

Power's remarks made an impression on me, and for some weeks I rather shunned than sought the ladies. But living in the same house with them, and being young, idle and impulsive, it was not easy to be on cool terms with two young beauties, whose looks showed they were vexed at my assumed indifference. My self-imposed restraint increased the warmth of the feelings it concealed. In short, my liking for Luisa was fast ripening into love, when one morning Power came hurriedly into the room where I was sitting, and, slapping me on the shoulder, cried out:

'Hurra! the route has come, my boy! We are to join Bolivar in the Apure. We march in ten days, and in less than a month we shall see, I expect, what the Spaniards are made of.'

This glorious news made me jump up and shout, '*Viva el liberador!*' at the same time that I threw the book I was reading up to the ceiling. The report soon spread, and now all was bustle and excitement in place of the ennui that reigned before. We all set to work to buy horses and mules, and to prepare for the expedition, while the principal inhabitants vied with one another in entertaining us. In particular, the commandant of the garrison sent out invitations to every officer in the place to a ball for the night but one before our departure. Rumor said this entertainment was to be on a scale quite unique for Angostura. The only difficulty was to find a place large enough to hold the numbers invited, for even the town hall was too small; but by dint of certain contrivances in the shape of temporary pavilions, this was got over.

Meantime, what with the gaieties going on in all directions, preparations for the march, and the anticipations of a first campaign, my pulse was up to fever heat. All my good resolutions went off to the place where good resolutions have been going for so many ages. Fortune generally favors the audacious, and my excitement seemed to make me worthy of the smiles of the fickle goddess. I resolved, therefore, somehow or other, to have a stolen interview with Luisa, and I thought only of the pleasure of a conversation with her alone, without caring for the result, or prescribing to myself any rules for what I should do or say on the occasion. It was no easy matter, however, even to let Luisa know what I was scheming. I made several fruitless attempts, and was at last fain to have recourse to the old expedient of bribing the lady's maid. Terésa, who waited on the señoritas in that capacity, was an Indian girl not quite thirteen years old, but with a discretion beyond her years. She was a light brunette, with well-chiseled features, a very fairy in the symmetry of her tiny figure. She soon understood that I wanted a talk with her, so under pretence of bringing me a cup of coffee slipped into my room. I broke ground by giving her a couple of reals, and then produced a note I had written to Luisa; but before entrusting her with it, I began to sound her as to the possibility of obtaining a *tête-a-tête* with her mistress. She was in the act of suggesting a plan to me when we heard steps coming along the corridor. The slow, heavy tread assured me it was my host. Terésa ejaculated, '*El amo,*' 'My master,' skipped behind a mampára, or screen, which hid my washing apparatus, and so turned my bedroom into a sitting-room; for as for the hammock, that is used as much in the day as at night by South Americans.

'You did not come to breakfast this morning. Out buying mules, I suppose?' said Rivas, entering. 'Well, I have come to smoke a cigar with you, and to give you a little advice for your march. You may trust me, for I have had some experience. I marched with Bolivar from Ocana in 1813, and have been out with Paez in the Apure more than once.' With these words the worthy Señor seated himself, and went on, interminably as it seemed to me, recounting his adventures, smoking and prosing to an extent that wound up my feelings to a pith of desperation. At last I interrupted a long story by declaring that I was obliged to go out to look at a horse I thought of buying. It was an unlucky excuse, for Rivas declared he would walk with me.

'Panchito,' he called to the urchin who just then ran past my door, 'tell your mother I want to speak to her for a moment.'

'The madre has gone over the way to the Señor Ochoa's,' said Panchito, arresting his steps and coming into the room.

'Well, then, where is Terésa? I will send her with a message.'

'Terésa is here,' replied the enfant terrible. 'I saw her bring the Ingles some coffee half an hour ago.'

'And has the Ingles swallowed her along with the coffee? or has he put her in his pocket?' said my host, laughing, and rapping his son slightly on the head with his cane.

'Perhaps he has hidden her behind the screen,' retorted Panchito, and the little wretch made a dart to get behind it. I caught him, but too late to prevent him laying hold of the screen, and down it came with the pull.

'Terésa!' exclaimed the old Don, staring at the girl and starting back, while his yellow face assumed a cadaverous hue with surprise and annoyance, '*por mi fé!* you shall pay for this.' Then turning to me, he added, 'Señor, I have been giving you some hints for campaigning; let me conclude by advising you never to make a foray in a friend's hacienda.' With these words, Señor Rivas made me a stiff bow and quitted the room, and was followed by Terésa and Panchito, the latter ruefully rubbing his head, which had been bruised by the falling screen.

Left to myself, I could not help laughing at what had occurred, though I was excessively vexed at the contretemps. I reflected, too, that Rivas would probably tell his wife, and that so the affair would become known to Luisa by which my position with her would, I thought, hardly be improved. It turned out that I was wrong, however, in this part of my supposition. The next time I met the Señora and her daughters, the former indeed showed that she was displeased by her stiff behavior. But I saw by the half-timid, half-arch glances of the girls, and by an undefinable something in their manner, that they knew what had taken place, and were by no means offended. The fact, no doubt, was, as my greater experience of life now convinces me, that Terésa made each señorita believe that I was in love with her, and each was too conscious of her own charms to feel any jealousy of Terése, or to doubt that she came to my room for any purpose but what she really did. Opportunity for explanation there was none, but I consoled myself with the knowledge that we should meet at the ball, and I was determined to let Luisa know all about it.

Parties begin at an early hour in Venezuela. At 9 P. M., the night after my adventure with Terése, I found myself dancing with Luisa at the commandant's ball. The room was crammed to suffocation, and the most jealous chaperon could hardly in such a crowd maintain a successful espionage on the doings of the girls under her charge. I gave Luisa my version of the affair with Terése; and after we had laughed over it sufficiently, I obtained her hand for the next dance. I danced with her and Helena repeatedly. My spirits rose, I took Luisa to supper, I drank glass after glass of wine, and began to commit sundry extravagances. Luisa offered me a guayaba. I then devoured it like a maniac. In short, I lost control of myself, and ended by an offer of marriage, couched in the wildest terms of extravagant devotion. I was accepted, and my ardor would, perhaps, have made me too demonstrative, had not Luis just then, perceiving her mother enter the supper-room, suddenly quitted my side with the remark, 'Mamma will be so glad to hear this; she has wished for this so much!'

Impulsive persons are subject to violent reaction. I have outlived all that," continued the Major; "but I was then peculiarly subject to such revulsions of feeling. Luisa's remarks somewhat disturbed me, and I stood for a moment thinking over it. In the midst of my reverie a hand was laid on my shoulder, and a well-known voice said, 'Don't lose your time in thinking, Charlie, but go back to the ball-room. We sha'n't have any more dancing till we enter Caracas.' It was Power, and I could not help saying, 'Perhaps it would have been better if I thought a little more, especially before acting.' Something in my manner struck Power, who knew my character thoroughly. He had seen me dancing with Luisa, and my short speech having excited his suspicions, he said at once, 'Why, Charlie, you have not been making yourself a fool with one of these girls?' 'Indeed, but I have, though,' I replied, 'I have proposed to Luisa, and she has accepted me.' 'Then I forbid the banns,' said Power. 'You shall not make yourself such a blockhead. Aye! there they are,' he added, looking round and seeing Luisa with her mother. 'I'll bet the old woman is rejoicing at having hooked you.' In another mood I should have quarreled with Power for this speech; but Luisa's parting remark had created a disagreeable feeling in my mind, which was heightened by this sneer. Seeing his advantage, Power set himself to improve the opportunity at once. 'Be a reasonable fellow, Charlie,' he said. 'We march the day after to-morrow. You surely don't mean to apply for leave of absence just when we are going to meet the enemy! Then as for engaging yourself, who the deuce can tell how long the campaign is going to last, or how it will end? Take my advice, and break it off at once.' 'It's all very well to say break it off,' I replied, 'but how am I to do it? Can I go and tell Luisa, ten minutes after proposing to her, that I meant nothing?' Power thought a moment with rather a serious face, and then resuming his usual bright look, exclaimed, 'I have it, Charley. You shan't have the pain of speaking to Luisa, and, moreover, I won't trust your courage in that quarter. Take another bottle of champagne, and then go and pop the question to her sister. Depend on't, after that you'll hear no more of the matter.' With these words Power filled me a tumbler of champagne. I drank it, and made up my mind to follow his advice.

Now it so happened that Helena was dressed that night rather peculiarly. She wore a pink silk bodice and a white muslin skirt with very deep flounces of Valenciennes lace, and I remembered saying to her that it was a good costume for a ball, as a partner in search of her could tell her colors a long way off. 'I shall soon find her,' said I to myself, 'but how shall I account for having neglected her for so many dances, and then coming all at once and proposing to her? Let me see; perhaps I had better slip a note in her hand, and then vanish. I have promised Power to do what he said, but I don't half like the thing, and least said soonest mended.' Acting on this idea, I walked off into one of the retiring-rooms, got pencil and paper, and wrote, 'Dearest, I have tried in vain to conceal my feelings, but now that I am on the eve of leaving you, I can no longer restrain them. Though I have appeared to be engrossed in another quarter, this has only been a mask to allow me to follow you with my eyes, and assure myself that your love is not given to another. I see now, or think I see, that you are free; suffer me then to offer you my heart, which indeed has long been yours.' Having signed this effusion, I returned to the refreshment-room, and, fortifying myself with several additional bumpers, I proceeded in search of Helena. But the great quantity of wine I had taken, the heat and the excitement I felt, had their effect on my brain. The room seemed to turn round, as well as the dancers; I came, somehow or other, into collision with several people, and made excuses in a thick voice, which sounded oddly even to myself. I was conscious of my condition, and felt I must get out into the air, or make an unpleasant exhibition of myself. Just at that moment I came on the pink bodice. The wearer was not dancing, but leaning against an open window with one white arm, while the other hung beside her. I slipped my note into the open hand, and the fingers, as if experienced in the reception of such missives, tightened on it. I turned and made off through the crowd; but as I did so, she turned too. I half caught her look, and the features seemed to me strangely unlike those of Helena.

In what manner I returned to the house of Señor Rivas I know not. The open air, instead of sobering me, seemed to make me worse; but the first thing I distinctly recognized was a horribly cold sensation in my left hand. On drawing it towards me, a squelch of falling water followed, and I found I had been lying with my hand in the ewer, out of which I suppose I had been drinking. Getting up with a splitting headache, I dressed slowly, and had scarce refreshed myself with a cup of coffee, when somebody knocked at the door. I called out 'Entrate,' and, to my surprise, in stepped an Irish officer I knew by sight only, who, without a word of preface, handed me a challenge from O'Halloran.

After reading the epistle twice, and looking a third time at the address, to make sure I was the party intended, I turned to Kelly—that was the name of the officer—and said: 'Will you have the goodness to explain what this means? I think there must be some mistake.'

'Mistake, Sir,' said Kelly; 'you're mighty fond, Sir, of that word 'mistake.' Ye said it was a mistake last night; but faith, Sir, it's a mistake that there's only one way of clearing up.' Then putting his hand into his pocket and producing another note, he handed it to me with great ceremony, saying, 'Do you call that a mistake, Sir?'

What was my surprise, on opening the note, to find it was the same I had written to Helena. I held it for several minutes without saying a word, while I endeavored to recall the incidents of the preceding night. By degrees I came to the conclusion that I must somehow have mistaken O'Halloran's wife for Helena, and this idea became certainty when Kelly, who was an old hand at dueling, said impatiently: 'Pshaw, Sir! a man of honor never makes mistakes in affairs of this kind. Mention your friends, Sir, at once, and have done with it.'

Stung with his words and manner, I exclaimed: 'My friend, Sir, is Lieut. Power. His room is close by, so no time need be wasted; and, excuse me, if I say the sooner you relieve me of your presence the better.'

'You're polite, sir,' retorted Kelly, frowning, and rising from his chair, 'and, maybe, I'll ask you to explain these words; but one mistake at a time. Good morning, sir.'

Ten minutes afterward Power entered my room with a grave air.

'Milligan,' he said, 'this is a serious business. Of course, it was a horrid mistake. I know that well enough; but there is no explaining matters of this sort to a fellow like Kelly. Then O'Halloran is mad with jealousy, and perfectly unreasonable; besides, I hear he tried to strike you, and that you knocked him down. They say he wanted to have it out over a handkerchief on the spot, and that, seeing how tipsy you were, they forced him away with great difficulty. Blenkens of ours says he literally foamed at the mouth, and kept shouting, 'I'll not wait till morning. Blood and 'ouns, I'll not wait.' I've arranged that the affair shall come off at five P. M., with pistols. I don't think you have a pair with hair triggers. I have, and I know by experience that they shoot straight. If you have anything to settle, I advise you to do it at once, for O'Halloran is a good shot when he is cool, but I hope his fury will make him miss. Anyhow you must not try to miss him, or fire into the air, for he will certainly hit you, if he can. The only good thing is that this has broken off your affair with Luisa. The old señora has heard of your giving a note to Madame O'Halloran, and vows her daughter shall have nothing to do with you.'

'I'll be ready, Power,' I said, 'and I'll just put down a few things I want you to do, if anything happens to me. After which, I shall turn in again, and have a sleep; for I feel tired, and I should like to come to the ground cool and comfortable.' I said this more to be left to myself than for anything else, but after penning my memorandum, and drinking some of the delicious sherbet they make in Guyana from the juice of the pomegranate, I did really go to sleep for several hours. Looking at my watch when I awoke, I found it was half-past three, so I took a cold bath and prepared to accompany Power. At a quarter past four he came to my room. We walked down to the street and started off at a brisk rate into the country, to the west of the city. About two miles out of the town we came to a ruined garden-house, where Kelly and O'Halloran were waiting for us. Power and Kelly saluted each other, but to my cold bow O'Halloran only returned a ferocious stare. Kelly then led the way through the garden to a lane between walls, and not more than ten feet broad, when he stopped short, saying, 'This is the place; the sun won't be in their eyes here.' I must confess I was a good deal surprised at the choice of such a spot for the encounter, where, when we were placed, we should not be more than eight feet from one another, and where the wall would assist one so much in taking aim. My blood was up. I was quite prepared to fight even across a handkerchief. Power, however, did not take the matter so coolly. He spoke a few words in a low voice to Kelly, but his manner convinced me he was much exasperated. Kelly, however, was obstinate, and after a short parley O'Halloran and myself were placed opposite to one another, but with our faces to the wall. Kelly then said, 'Now, gentlemen, I shall ask you, 'Are you ready?' and at the last word you will turn round and fire. Gentlemen,' he continued, are you——' Before he could get out the word 'ready' there was an explosion, a bullet whizzed past my left ear, grazing it slightly, and by an involuntary impulse I wheeled round and fired. O'Halloran leaped up several feet from the ground and fell forward. The ball had passed through his heart. I threw myself on my knees and raised the fallen man. His eyes were fixed, a thin jet of blood issued from his mouth—he was quite dead.

'He fired a moment too soon,' said Kelly; 'but, by the powers, he has paid for his mistake.'

That word reminded me of the absurd origin of the quarrel. I was in no mood, as you may imagine, to allow the hateful blunder to produce any more mischief, so I frankly told Kelly at once by what accident the note had come into the possession of O'Halloran's wife, and Power corroborated my statement.

'Well,' said Kelly, 'it's a pity, so it is, but it can't be helped now. You have behaved like a man of honor, and I see, after all, that it was a mistake!'

With these words the Major concluded his story. I had finished my fourth cigar. 'Good night, Major,' I said. 'I am glad that my mistake ended better than yours.'

'Oh, faith, my dear Sir,' said he, 'you know it was no mistake at all with you; but, anyhow, I'm glad it ended as it did.'

BROAD HINT TO A PROSY CLERGYMAN.—A great deal of gossip has been occasioned in a village near Bristol, in consequence of an amusing episode that occurred in a place of worship in the neighborhood the other Sunday evening. It appears that the minister of the chapel was holding forth to a respectable congregation, and being rather long in his sermon some of his hearers began to get impatient, when, to the great surprise of all present, an elderly matron sitting in the body of the chapel called out in a clear, shrill voice, "Cut it short, Mr. ——; it only wants five minutes to eight." Great difficulty was experienced by those present in keeping their risible faculties in subjection, while the effect on the oratorical powers of the preacher was magical—in fact, it proved to be quite a settler, for he immediately gave out the Doxology, and the meeting was brought to a speedy termination.—*London Court Journal.*

DO YOU MEAN TO PROPOSE?

TO BE SET TO MUSIC FOR THE USE OF ALL YOUNG LADIES.

From the London Owl.

You come very often, 'tis all very well,
You're a very fine man, and a very big swell;
You've a very good heart, and a very long nose,
But now to the point!—do you mean to propose?

The house is besieged, both by rich and by poor,
Who knock all day long at grandmamma's door;
They turn up their eyes, and they turn out their toes,
But what is all that if they do not propose?

You say that you love me, but love all alone
To unmarried girls is a thing quite unknown;
You sigh and look down, and present me a rose;
But that is all stuff!—do you mean to propose?

I am not so hard-hearted as I may appear;
Why stop and look sheepish?—there's nothing to fear.
You men are such geese!—only Beelzebub knows
The trouble you give us before you propose!

'Tis almost two seasons since I have been out;
You simper and smile and you whirl me about;
But this is not business, the horrid time goes,
Another will have me if you do not propose!

You take all the airs of a man I've preferred;
You keep off the rest, and don't say a word.
This is not fair play—a fellow who shows
Such uncommon devotion should speak and propose!

I want to be married—do you understand?
You'd give me a world!—only give me your hand!
One can't go on always with cons and with pros,
Never come here again—or be frank and propose!

STAGE COSTUME.

From Echoes from the Clubs.

A short historical sketch of the anachronisms of our stage costume will serve best to show how slow but steady has been the progress of realism, natural as it now seems, that actors should wear the correct dress of the time and place which the author has used in the play he has given them to represent. In SHAKESPEARE'S day there was no attempt to dress characters correctly. The Earl of Southampton, RALEIGH and such patrons, gave their court-suits to the players. Hamlet was enacted in the peascod doublet and bolstered hose of JAMES the First's court; and the pretty pages or chorister-boys, who played "Juliet and Imogene," played in large fardingales and white quilled ruffs. There was no more attention to correctness then than there is now in drawing-room charades. That great tragedian BETTERTON played "Hamlet and Alexander the Great" in the stiff square-cut dress of WILLIAM of Orange, with tufts of ribbon on his sholders and on his sword-hilt, knee-breeches, and square-cut shoes. He pointed his periods with waves of his cocked hat and tossing of the huge powdered mane of his court wig. Over his manly breast streamed a broad steenkirk of Flemish lace; he not improbably took snuff and made a point of dropping his snuff-box, when he saw his father's ghost. As for the stage murderer, he always scowled from under a black CHARLES the Second wig. QUINN played the gay lover in a heavy scarlet coat and waistcoat, black velvet breeches, and long half-powdered wig, flowing down upon his breast.

GARRICK, a scholarly man, and the friend of scholars, was no better. He dressed *Hamlet* in a black court suit and short bag-wig; he had ruffles on his wrists and buckles in his shoes. His cravat was of the time of WILLIAM the Third, and streamed over his chest. WOODWARD, as the gay *Mercutio*, was still more incorrigible. The rashness of the delightful young Veronese gallant was indicated by a carelessly-tied laced cravat, and a three-cornered gold-laced hat, cocked gayly on one side. His waistcoat came down nearly to his knees, and into one of its profound pockets he thrust his hand when he began his arch description of Dreamland and *Queen Mab*. Another actor of the same period played *Charles I.*, whose style of hair is so familiar to us, in a streaming full-bottomed flaxen wig of POPE'S time.

Talking of POPE, we learn from a passage in the works of that satirist that BOOTH played the venerable *Cato* in a large fashionable wig and a richly-flowered dressing-gown. But to return to GARRICK, that excellent and versatile actor made *Macbeth* a sort of Scottish Sergeant-Major; his *Romeo* wore the court dress so familiar to us in HOGARTH'S pictures; in *Richard the Third* he was, however, a little daring, and ventured on an ermine-trimmed cloak, brigand boots, and slashed JAMES the First breeches; but *Buckingham, Hastings* and *Catesby* were not allowed to go beyond bag-wigs, cocked hats and the stiff regulated costume of the time.

KEMBLE was innovating, but his errors, too, were outrageous. He put *Hamlet* into a black velvet Vandyke dress, powdered black curly wig and diamond shoe-buckles. Below his knee he wore the Garter, and the broad blue ribbon of the order instituted by EDWARD the Third was conspicuously scarfed across his breast. CHARLES the First as *Hamlet*—that was what he appeared to all educated people. The stage of the Kemble period kept pace exactly with the art knowledge of those days. FUSELI, NORTHCOTE and STOTHARD dressed their historical characters just as well, but no better. In MORTIMER'S drawings you perpetually see half-naked men with nothing on but breastplates and flaps of armor reaching to their knees. The absurd abominable brigand boot was clapped on every one, warrior or Prince, DAVID RIZZIO or murderer in the Tower.

How did LEWIS play "Earl Percy"—in coat of mail? O dear me, no!—in a jerkin and knee-breeches of Summer silk; while his flowing hair, plentifully powdered, (Dr. DORAN tells us,) was bound with light blue streamers. This same actor played "Hippolytus, the son of Theseus," a hero of the ante-Homeric days, in a silk jacket, silk knee-breeches, tight thin boots, and a court sword.

Mrs. CROUCH sang as one of the Witches in "Macbeth," disdaining hump, ruddled wrinkles, tow hair, and brown paper nose, in a charming broad-brimmed fancy hat, her hair powdered, and her snowy bosom emerging from airy clouds of lace and muslin.

EDMUND KEAN moved things a little. Daring and passionate in everything, he tried to be true in dress. He it was who discarded the traditonal red wig (Judas color) of *Shylock;* he and MACREADY turned *Macbeth* into the grim Highland chieftain, now so well-known to us. Mr. CHARLES KEAN, we believe, first introduced the earlier semi-Norse dress, which at once carries us back to the earlier times of Scottish history, and is correct enough for even the sternest critic. To Mr. CHARLES KEAN, indeed (insufficient as an actor, in all but melodrama,) we owe much. His adviser, Mr. GEORGE SCHARF (an excellent antiquarian and no mean artist,) with great research and the best taste, superintended his great historical revivals. It is unfair to say that in them SHAKESPEARE was buried under heaps of fine dresses and hidden away behind scenery. It was not Mr. KEAN'S fault, but nature's, if the actor did not rise above the dresses and the senery. The *Richard the Second* was admirable in costume and very true to old illuminations. The long-toed Polish boots tied up with chains to the knee, the jagged and fringed sleeves, the parti-colored surcoats, were all as true as they were picturesque; equally true was the *Henry VIII.* and the *Hamlet.*

There is one curious fact about stage costume mentioned by an excellent writer on the subject—that is, that many of the stage dresses of old time had been celebrated court dresses. The first villain at Covent Garden wore, for a whole century, a black wig that CHARLES II. had given KILLIGREW. It afterward belonged to DICKY SUETT, who cried like an infant when it was destroyed in a fire. QUICK used to wear a coat of JAMES II., and *King Arthur's* dress in "Tom Thumb" had belonged to Lord NORTHUMBERLAND when English ambassador at Venice. Theatrical costumes were often handed down for generations. Dr. DORAN says that MATHEWS, as *Old Foresight*, used to wear the dress in which WILKES played the fashionable *Sir Harry Wildair*, and *Peg Woffington's* coat for that favorite character was afterward worn by DICKY SUETT when playing ridiculous old men.

THE POETRY OF SLANG.—We are often shown instances of one word running through different languages in a slightly modified form, as, for instance, from the good old town of Ghent, the French get "gants" and we "gauntlets" from a settlement of cloth-workers at Touques, in Normandy, the Germans get their "tuch," a cloth, and we our "duck," our "ticking," and our "tucker." So, in the humbler domain of slang, a London thief speaks of a fly as a "policeman," a curiously vivid image of the annoyance continually buzzing round his ears. The French rascal uses the reverse of the medal and calls a sergent de ville a "mouche," from whence comes, the regular word *mouchard*, a spy. These same London roughs rather degrade the moon when they call her the "parish lantern," but how they refine and excuse their intoxicated friend when they say he has "got the sun in his eyes" or "he can't see a hole in a ladder!" Sometimes these slang phrases contain the most curious felicities of expression, akin to the graphic touches of our best poets and humorists. For instance, what sly satire in the favorite slang for large feet, "beetle-crushers!" Imagine the English turf, closely shaven and thick-set with pink-tipped, short-stemmed daisies, nestling almost flat to the ground, and then realize the force of the word when they say of a low-stepping horse that he is a "daisy-cutter." But what are all these examples, picked up in glancing through a slang dictionary, to those which our enthusiastic French friend quotes as a "madrigal." In the first place, a "spoon," strange as it may seem, has no connection with the verb "to be spoony," a verb that we have no doubt our readers all understand, and which they have probably conjugated in at least some of its tenses. That the ladies who may peruse these pages would unanimously *decline* the substantive "spoon" we make no doubt, particularly when they fully appreciate the fact that a "spoon" means a stupid fellow, a simpleton, and is synonymous with "muff." But why should the very unsuggestive words "muff" and "spoon" be selected from the whole dictionary as emblematic of dullness? *Voilà notre madrigal*, and a dainty one it is. A simpleton is called a "spoon" and a "muff" because a spoon touches a lady's lips without kissing them and a muff holds her hand without pressing it! Could our daintiest of song writers, our courtliest of gallants, have done better! Even HERRICK and SUCKLING would have looked with approval on such a delicious little bit of gallantry.—*The Round Table.*

THE LAST OF THE WRECK.

From Belgravia for February.

The sea with imperial splendor
Broke soft on the sounding shore,
And the moon-time, pale and tender,
Saw a sight that for evermore
Had brought the strange tones of sorrow,
And a grief beyond all tears,
For the dead to whom no morrow
Could come in the infinite years.

The cries were unavailing
That rang o'er the desolate sea,
From the doomed ship, madly sailing
To the death that frowned on the lee.
No need of the ligthouse-tower,
And the lamps that flash so bright;
They said: "We have watched an hour,
And weary for morning light."

But the merciless sea rose prouder,
And the cloud-rack gathered in gloom;
The roar of the wind grew louder,
And the good ship went to her doom.
And the moon, when the clouds were riven,
Looked out on the wreck, and I said:
"A blessing to all be given,
When the sea yields up her dead."

COUNT MONTALAMBERT ON THE CRADLE OF THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.—Not only the bishops, who all belonged to the monastic order, but abbots, and often abbesses, occupied the first place in those national or provincial assemblies which have been so often referred to in this narrative, and which, under the name of Witenagemot, or assembly of wise men, were the cradle of the English Parliament; guaranteeing to the Anglo-Saxon people the benefit of a government sustained and controlled by the lay and ecclesiastical nobility, and making decisions which could not be violated or despised with impunity by any monarch. At the period which we have now arrived at, each kingdom of the Heptarchy, and even each of the tribes comprised in or absorbed by the greatest of those kingdoms, had its special assembly, an institution retained at a later period, when England was united under the sceptre of one monarch, by each shire or province. But there also existed assembles more or less general, the authority of which was recognized in differing degrees by all the divisions of the conquering race. To these conferences especially, which ecclesiastical historians have honored with the name of councils, the presence of several monk-bishops, presided over by their metropolitan, a monk like themselves, had the power of giving a more august character. The Council of Hertford, presided over by the Greek THEODORE, decreed that a general synod should be held twice a year at Cloveshove. But, besides that this assembly appears to have been exclusively ecclesiastical, there is no evidence that its decree was obeyed. A century passed before England possessed one sole, permanent and regular assembly. At the same time, from the introduction of Christianity, local or national assemblies became visible, constituting a great council of the whole country, and meeting periodically at Christmas and at Easter. The monastic prelates held their seats in these assemblies, at once as the doctors and spiritual guides of the nation and as great landed proprietors, whose importance was daily increased by the extent of the new gifts which were lavished upon them and to the increasing agricultural value of their old possessions. They sat in the first rank with the principal lords, the great chiefs of the nobility, the governors of the provinces, called earls or earldorms; and above the other proprietors who, under the name of thanes, composed the greater part of the assembly. According to the theory most generally received by modern learning, each thane or proprietor might reach the rank of earl by the choice of the King or nomination of the assembly. Every earl, or free man, whatever his origin might be, could be advanced to the rank of thane if he possessed lands of a certain extent. Every merchant who had made three journeys beyond seas rose into the same class. But no nobleman by birth could sit in the Witenagemot unless he were a landed proprietor.—*The Monks of the West, by the Count de Montalembert.*

DEAN STANLEY AND PHILARET OF MOSCOW.—The first was a private interview, effected for me by a kind friend, a Russian General, now no more. We drove together to his country residence, a short distance from Moscow. On the way the General discussed what should be the topics of conversation. I suggested that, as the metropolitan had devoted much attention to the Old Testament, we should touch on some subject connected therewith, such as its connection with Russian history, as illustrated in the bas-reliefs round the new church at Moscow, where the wars of Russian patriotism are represented by the deeds of JOSHUA and BARAK. The General himself started a difficulty which, he said, had often occurred to him, of the apparent vindictiveness and cruelty of the Old Testament compared with the mildness and mercy of the New. "And now," he said, "before we propose this to the metropolitan, would you answer it yourself?" I ventured to suggest the principle of gradual and imperfect stages of revelation as stated in the Sermon on the Mount, and in the famous opening words of the Epistle to the Hebrews. Both passages were new to the General, but it was agreed that this should be one of the topics introduced in the conversation. With these preparations we entered the metropolitan's apartment, and in a few moments he appeared. He was dressed like all Russian metropolitans, in flowing black robes, which belong to him as a representative of the black or monastic clergy, with a large white cowl, which connects him likewise with the white or married clergy. He was short in stature, but very dignified; a refined and attenuated countenance, with deep-sunk expressive blue eyes, and a long gray beard. What perhaps was chiefly remarkable was the almost preternatural sweetness of his voice—a low clear murmur, hardly rising above a whisper. Instead of allowing me to kiss his hand, (according to Eastern usage,) he gently drew me by it to a seat, and the conversation then began—the General interpreting in French, for PHILARET, in spite of his reputation for learning, was unable to speak any modern Western language. He entered at once on the subject on which all Russian ecclesiastics delight to enlarge, the difference between sacred pictures and sacred statues, justifying the former as books for the poor, and addressed to the one sense only, whereas statues addressed the sense of touch also, and thus partook of the palpable nature of idols. Bas-reliefs he had consented to tolerate outside the walls of a church, as being less of sculpture than actual statues. The only English divines whose names he appeared to know, were Beveriga (BEVERIDGE) and BINGHAM. Of the eccentricities of German Protestantism he spoke with a gentle regret; observing, but without acrimony, that MELANCTHON, were he to come to life again, would not recognize his own church. He asked various questions about the Roman Catholic Bishops in England, and wondered why the Government tolerated so many. He also inquired with some curiosity about the confirmations and visitations of our English prelates. The General then introduced the preconcerted topic of the difference between the Old and New Testaments; on which PHILARET immediately broke into an animated argument, in the midst of which the General turned round with unfeigned astonishment and delight, and said, "He has quoted the very same passage to which you referred in our conversation, and has pointed out how in the expression "sundry times and divers manners" there is contained the principle of gradual and various modes of imperfect revelation before the full light of Christianity, distinguishing between the spirit and the matter of the Bible, and showing how the Jews were treated as children, to be struck by great and awful examples, which would pass away when a better revelation came. I have often thought since, how strange it was to hear from the lips of this secluded ecclesiastic of the old orthodox Church of the stationary East the acceptance of a doctrine which in England, more than any other part of his teaching, had roused the religious world of his day against ARNOLD, and which, even within the last few years, distinguish prelates have declared inadmissible within the pale of the Anglican Church. Shortly afterward the Governor of Moscow was announced, and he took leave—the old metropolitan, as we parted, whispering softly, "Deus bendicat tibi et ecclesiæ vestræ."—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

HOW THE SUN, THE MOON AND THE WIND WENT OUT TO DINNER.—One day the Sun, the Moon and the Wind went out to dine with their uncle and aunt, the Thunder and Lightning. Their mother (one of the most distant stars you see far up in the sky) waited alone for her children's return.

Now both the Sun and the Wind were greedy and selfish. They enjoyed the great feast that had been prepared for them, without a thought of saving any of it to take home to their mother—but the gentle Moon did not forget her. Of every dainty dish that was brought round, she placed a small portion under one of her beautiful long finger-nails, that the Star might also have a share in the treat.

On their return, their mother, who had kept watch for them all night long with her little bright eye, said, "Well, children, what have you brought home for me?" Then the Sun (who was the oldest) said, "I have brought nothing home for you. I went out to enjoy myself with my friends—not to fetch a dinner for my mother!" And the Wind said, "Neither have I brought anything home for you, mother. You could hardly expect me to bring a collection of good things for you when I went out merely for my own pleasure." But the Moon said, "Mother, fetch a plate, see what I have brought you." And shaking her hands she showered down such a choice dinner as never was seen before.

Then the Star turned to the Sun and spoke thus, "Because you went out to amuse yourself with your friends, and feasted and enjoyed yourself, without any thought of your mother at home—you shall be cursed. Henceforth your rays shall be ever hot and scorching, and shall burn all that they touch. And men shall hate you, and cover their heads when you appear."

(And that is why the Sun is so hot to this day.)

Then she turned to the Wind and said, "You also forgot your mother in the midst of your selfish pleasures—hear your doom. You shall always blow in the hot dry weather, and shall parch and shrivel all living things. And men shall detest and avoid you from this very time."

(And that is why the Wind in the hot weather is still so disagreeable.)

But to the Moon she said, "Daughter, because you remembered your mother, and kept for her a share in your own enjoyment, from henceforth you shall be ever cool, and calm and bright. No noxious glare shall accompany your pure rays, and men shall always call you 'blessed.'"

(And that is why the Moon's light is so soft, and cool, and beautiful even to this day.)—*Hindoo Fairy Legends.*

A NEW DOG STORY.—Our last anecdote is only a twelvemonth old. Monsieur DE S—— and Monsieur P——, country gentlemen, residing in the neighborhood of Bordeaux, are great sportsmen and great friends. The first has two dogs, the latter only one; and as dogs soon fall into their master's ways, they also are intimate acquaintances and passionately addicted to the chase. One day they came to the understanding that they would have a little hunt all to themselves, for their own particular pleasure and profit. They started a wild rabbit, which ran to burrow, as the most prudential move it could make. One of M. DE S——'s dogs followed it so far that he could not get out again. There he remained stuck in the hole, unable to move either backwards or forwards. After scratching in vain to get him out, his two companions returned home overwhelmed with grief. They were depressed in spirits, dead beat with fatigue; perhaps also their consciences pricked them a little. Their masters remarked their wretched plight, but had no means of accounting for it. The next day the two dogs disappeared afresh. At night each returned to his respective domicil, worn out, with bleeding feet, their coats covered with earth and sand, and completely off their appetite. The same thing continued day after day. M. DE S——, uneasy at the absence of his first dog, and surprised at the strange proceedings of the second, mentioned the matter to his neighbor, P——, who then told him that his own dog had been doing exacty the same. Early next morning M. DE S—— was awoke by several dogs moaning and scratching at his door. On going down stairs to ascertain the cause, he was astonished to behold the missing dog escorted home by his two companions, but weak, emaciated and reduced almost to a skeleton. Suspecting what might have happened, he caused search to be made, and soon discovered the rabbits' burrow, in which the poor creature had been imprisoned for six whole days. The narrow mouth of the burrow had been transformed into an open cave, evidently owing to the intelligent labors of the two dogs that remained at liberty.—*London Society.*

LEGEND OF ST. BEGA.—To the west of this district, in the county which we now call Cumberland, upon a promontory bathed by the waves of the Irish Sea, and from which, in clear weather, the southern shore of Scotland and the distant peaks of the Isle of Man may be seen, a religious edifice still bears the name and preserves the recollection of St. Bega. She was, according to the legend, the daughter of an Irish King, the most beautiful woman in the country, and already asked in marriage by the son of the King of Norway. But she had vowed herself, from her tenderest infancy, to the spouse of virgins, and had received from an angel, as a seal of her celestial betrothal, a bracelet marked with the sign of the cross. On the night before her wedding day, while the guards of the King, her father, instead of keeping watch, as usual, with sabres at their side and axes on their shoulders, were, like their guests, deep in the revel, she escaped alone, with nothing but the bracelet which the angel had given her, threw herself into a skiff, and landed on the opposite shore, in Northumbria, where she lived long in a cell in the midst of the wood, uniting the care of the sick and poor around with her prayers. Fear of the pirates who infested these coasts, led her, after a while, farther inland. What then became of her? Here the confusion, which is so general in the debatable ground between legend and history, becomes nearly inextricable. Was it she who, under the name of HEIU, is pointed out to us by BEDE as the woman to whom Bishop AIDAN, the apostle of Northumbria, gave the veil, and whom he placed at the head of the first nunnery which had been seen in the North of England? Or was it she who, under the name of Bega, after having abdicated the dignity of abbess, lived for 30 years a humble and simple nun in one of the monasteries under the rule of the great Abbess of Whitby, HILDA, whose intimate friend she became, as well as her daughter in religion? These are questions which have been long disputed by the learned, and which it seems impossible to bring to any satisfactory conclusion. What is certain, however, is that a virgin of the name of BEGA figures amongst the most well-known and long venerated saints of the north-west of England. She was celebrated during her lifetime for her austerity, her fervor, and an anxiety for the poor which led her, during the building of her monastery, to prepare with her own hands the food of the masons, and to wait upon them in their workshops, hastening from place to place like a bee laden with honey. She remained down to the middle ages, the patroness of the laborious and often oppressed population of the district, in which tradition presents her to us as arriving alone and fearless on a foreign shore, flying from her royal bridegroom. In the twelfth century the famous bracelet which the angel had given her was regarded with tender veneration; the pious confidence of the faithful turned it into a relic upon which usurpers, prevaricators, and oppressors against whom there existed no other defence, were made to swear, with the certainty that a perjury committed on so dear and sacred a pledge would not pass un-

punished. It was also to BEGA and her bracelet that the cultivators of the soil had recourse against the new and unjust taxes with which their lords burdened them.—*The Monks of the West, by the Count de Montalembert.*

THE WORLD'S BIRTHDAY.—Christmas is the world's birthday. It is meet, then, that we should be merry and glad. It is no mere secular holiday, but a holy day in the deepest sense of the word. It was, then, a birthday, and it should be remembered as such; and the older we grow the more we should keep it in the sober way that men remember their birthdays. The birth of a very little child is kept in one way, that of the heir approaching manhood in another way. As christendom is growing older, we may not keep Christmas in the rude and roystering way of our forefathers—for what we call "old England" was, in reality, "young England." The ninth century and the nineteenth are as unlike as a child of nine and a youth of nineteen. The way that "merry England" kept Christmas was right, as far as it went, though it would be mawkish sentimentalism for us to pretend to be merry in the same way. It would be a travestie absurd as that of poor Mr. Titwillow going to a fancy ball in the doublet and pinked hose of a cavalier. Let us, then, keep a nineteenth-century Christmas—not a mere milliner's revival of the Christmas of the middle ages. Let it be a national holiday, as it always has been, but one abreast of the age, not a mere masque of the past. We have only to open our eyes—and our hearts, we should add, as well—in order to do so. It is well that Christmas falls in midwinter, for it calls out the charities of the season, as well as the compliments. The compliments of the season are good enough for rich kinsfolk and acquaintances; but the charities of the season should be paid for in good current coin of the realm, and in that which is better than coin—in golden deeds of visiting the fatherless and widow in their affliction. A Christmas with the poor is a better way of keeping the world's spiritual birthday, than a Christmas with the poets or at the pantomime. Not that we are sour Puritans; mistake us not, kind reader. Be charitable at Christmas, even to a critic. We do not forget there are little folk at home; and four little pair of hands will be at our pillow at daybreak on Christmas morning in search of the fairings on which we have laid our sleepy head this Christmas Eve. We do not forget the little folk; and they certainly would not let us forget it is Christmas. But even home delights have their limit; and our own Christmas-tree being well laden with fairings, let us see what we can spare for the lanes and courts of our city. A Christmas in Bethnal Green with the costermongers; in Spitalfields with the weavers; in Bow with the lucifer-match makers; in Poplar with the dock laborers out of employment; in Bermondsey with the lightermen; in Southwark with the men of the fancy trade, long working short-time through the slack season; in Chelsea with frozen-out gardeners and such like; in the Brill and Agar Town with small dealers of all sorts. This is a great circle around London, into any segment of which we may cut with great advantage to ourselves and others. Let us conclude with a whim. Suppose a Christmas cake, large enough to cover all the poor slums of London, to be dropped from the skies, like that helmet in the "Castle of Otranto." Let us suppose London sugared all over with kindness, as it may be at Christmas with a snowfall three inches deep. Who will give a hand to cut into that great candied mass, to pull out the plums for the poor, and not, like little Jack Horner, for himself? This would be better than any pantomime produced this season; it would be a great deal more blessed, and more worthy of our age. Every Christmas there is such a cake over our head, if we only have eyes to see it, and will bear a hand to cut it up. Christ's charity provides the cake, but he asks of us the common humanity to help to cut it up.—*The Quiver.*

SPORT IN THE PARIS THEATRES.—It is not rare in the theatres in Paris, in certain pieces, to place actors and actresses in plain clothes among the auditory, and make them interrupt the performance by getting into a colloquy with the people on the stage. This sort of thing always pleases the public. It was practiced a few nights back at one of the minor theatres. Several actors seated among the public made observations more or less earnest on the play and the performers, but the most humorous sallies appeared to come from a lad in the upper gallery, and the retorts between him and the actors on the stage at length became so sharp that the former, leaning forward, called out, "Stop till I have paid the extra charge to go below, and I will talk to you," and then left the gallery amidst roars of laughter from the audience, who had highly enjoyed the scene. He had, however, scarcely got into the corridor when he was pounced on by a policeman for creating a disturbance. The youth, dressed in a blouse, like a real *gamin de Paris*, attempted to excuse himself by saying he was paid for what he had been doing. "Paid for interrupting the performance!" This was too preposterous for the functionary to believe, and he would certainly have bundled the rioter off to the station had not some one connected with the theatre come forward at this moment and explained that the culprit was one of the actors, and had only been playing his part in the piece. The policeman thereupon not only released the prisoner, but even condescended to laugh at his mistake.—*London Court Journal.*

LONDON POLICEMEN AND MOBS.—Before the establishment of the new police the only method of dealing with desperate mobs was by using the military and militia against them. This weapon of repression, however, if used with effect, was apt to leave behind a bitter enmity to the authorities, and a spirit of disaffection which was not easily calmed down. Riots in the old days were consequently of a very dangerous character. Let us instance the Lord George Gordon riots, and the Bristol riots in 1832, in which the military were not sparing of their weapons when they began to use them. Our statesmen clearly saw that such means of repression were dangerous, and the institution of the policeman, with his oaken staff, was much more calculated to act effectively against a crowd. But there is a still more effectual weapon, and that is, by the performance of a clever manœuvre, to break up any mob, however dense, without causing needless irritation. At the Hyde Park gathering on a Sunday in July, 1855, constables were marched in sections of double files of fifty each. These sections, moving a few yards apart, easily cleave the densest mob; and then, the separation being effected, the order is given to face right and left and march. In this manner the crowd is riven into a hundred portions, which are powerless henceforth for harm, the mounted police following up this stratagem by gently moving their horses in every direction among the mass, thus completing the disintegration brought about by the foot police. Our London mobs have not the fighting instincts of the Parisian workmen, neither have they the organization and military knowledge which makes the population so dangerous in times of excitement; indeed, they are not nearly so dangerous or pugnacious as the Bristol or Birmingham boys; hence the police have little to fear from them, even in their worst moods. Probably, had the excited mobs of either of the towns mentioned pulled down the Hyde Park railings they would not have gone home satisfied with that amount of mischief.—*Cassel's Magazine.*

A POETICAL LAWYER.—One does not very often encounter amorous lawyers; yet they must exist, or how came the following quatrain to be written? It would hardly be the production of anyone outside the profession. I met with the lines, scratched by a diamond upon a window-pane of an inn in a Welsh country-town, some time ago; and the sight of valentines has recalled them to mind:

Fee simple or a simple fee,
And all the fees entail,
Are nothing when compared to thee
Thou best of fees—female.

—*[Once a Week.*

HENRY THE FIRST'S MINSTREL AT ST. BARTHOLOMEW.—One day in the year 1102 groups of children, beggars and idlers were watching the proceedings of a man at the east end of Smithfield. He was superintending a party of workmen who were tracing the foundations of a building; there was no doubt about their object. Many of the people looked on the chief workman with curiosity and reverence. Strange tales are told about him. Some whispered of his free jests in the palace and his powers of music and song; others hinted of past dissipation, love of pomp, and of the fascinating flatteries by which he won the ears of the great. But the detractors were hushed by accounts of his marvellous repentance, and of the awful vision in which St. Bartholomew had commanded him to build a monastery on this very field, just outside London walls. But who is the man thus honored by the apostle? He was well known in 1102. RAHERE, the favorite minstrel, or "gleeman," of HENRY I., the royal "Momus," the great joker of the Court, the petted poet of Queen MATILDA was about to turn monk!—*The Quiver.*

LIFE IN ITALY.

The Climate in the Southern Provinces—Precautions Against Changes—Early Showers—The Sirocco and its Effects.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1868.

The greatest mistake—among many mistakes on the same subject—made by Americans previous to visiting Italy, is that its climate is tropical, and *perpetually* tropical. Their minds are filled with ideas of orange and citron groves, skies eternally blue, breezes which are forever bland, and smooth, placid waters—in short, it is for them a land where the sun is always shining, and where clothing is never required for warmth—only for purposes of decency! There never was a greater mistake. The Winters are severe in Upper Italy, the cold, of course, increasing with the altitude. And even in Lower Italy—the warmest part—the rigors of Winter are by no means unfelt. The great difference between the climates of the United States and Italy is that the latter is not quite so cold in Winter and not quite so warm in Summer as the former country. Thus, the great advantage of the south-Italian climate is its *equality.* The gradations of heat and cold differ with the site selected—nowhere more so than in the immediate vicinity of Naples—but for those places the temperature remains remarkably even.

The worst thing about our American climate in the Western and Middle and some of the Northern States, is its perpetual fluctuations. One day cold dry winds, the next rain, on the third snow, on the fourth all frozen up tight, on the fifth bright sunshine, a general "thaw" and impassable roads, not to speak of the long spells of dreary, drizzling, damp weather. It is this which makes it so trying to weak, overworked, or rather worn out, constitutions. But for all that they make a fatal mistake who think that in coming to Italy no precautions are to be taken against cold. In no country in the world is it more necessary to be careful in making changes in clothing. This may seem inconsistent with what I have already stated about the evenness of the climate, but I will try to explain. Houses in Italy have stone floors, and are built of stone, about three times the thickness of our houses. Now, even in a warm country, a change from a very dry room, heated by a register, to one of these vast apartments will be rather chilling. The chill of stone is felt even through a carpet. Moreover, the streets of continental towns and cities are dark and damp and narrow—in the most of them the sun never penetrates. A small town will have its piazza, which is sunny, and so, warm, even on a Winter's day; and here all the idlers of the town congregate for warmth. Of course, a city has numbers of these piazzas, and here and there you will come into the sun. From walking in the sun you will get heated, then you must turn up into a narrow damp, shady street, perhaps with a cold wind rushing through it, and the sudden change will be trying even to the strongest constitution. In Naples there is one of these streets so situated that the northeast wind sweeps the whole length. It is called the "Vico Freddo," or cold street, and well does it deserve its name. It is an important thoroughfare, leading to the Chiaja, and therefore much used. Any invalid who has been obliged to traverse it, particularly after a promenade in the sunshine along the Riviera di Chiaja, will agree with me that the injurious effects of the passage are often enough to undo all the good gained in a week from the genial sunshine of Naples. In walking it is, therefore, necessary to be warmly clothed, even if inconvenience is felt from this in the sun; and in driving one must always have extra shawls, and also, for making the round of churches and other public places, it is necessary to carry an extra wrap, as these places are always damp and chilly. And in a country where floors are always of stone, and carpets never seen out of the dwellings of the better class, except in strips lying around, one will see the folly of thin-soled shoes for walking and daily use.

The sun shines brightly and warmly all the day through for a great part of the Winter in this latitude; there are, perhaps, not half a dozen sunless days all the Winter through. The rain falls in great quantities, however, but if one-half the day is rainy the other half will be sunny, as a rule. This is why the earth does not freeze here; because the sun follows the rain so closely, even when high winds prevail and has so much power. But I have seen ice in shady places where the sun could not penetrate, even in the warmest latitude; and the tops of mountains, when high, will be covered with snow during the whole Winter. Sharp, piercing East winds, which are, strange to say, most trying at Naples, make it a very unpleasant climate at intervals for sufferers from throat and lung diseases, and also for nervous invalids. As for the Summer in South Italy, a universal idea obtains that it must be intensely hot, when in fact, it is not so warm as in our Northern States! Anyone who has lived inland in our country knows how little the temperature is refreshed by winds during the Summer. It is hot and muggy all day and all night, hardly any perceptible change from day to day, until the bracing days of Autumn arrive. Being on the sea-board, however, Italy is refreshed all the summer by cool winds which blow constantly—even as the Winters are tempered by warmer breezes. So that very nearly all the Summer it is unpleasantly cool in the deep shade, and the change from heat to cold so sensibly felt that it is necessary to be as careful about clothing as in Winter. In a still country—that is inland—where winds are not so much felt, one may be much more careless about dress than in an open, breezy place, where cool winds are always blowing, and where it is cold in the shade, even while the sun is broiling everything in exposed places.

There are two hours of the day which are very unwholesome in Italy, and exposure at these times often causes foreigners to contract malignant fevers. I mean the hour just before sunrise and the hour just after sunset. At these hours an imperceptible mist rises from the sea and falls again in a heavy dew, and malaria is being exhaled from the earth.

If you meet an Italian before or after sunset, Summer or Winter, he will always be wrapped in his mantle. It is a habit that foreigners ought to imitate, instead of sneering, as they often do, at the Italian national sensitiveness to cold, just as they give the nation a reputation for being lazy, because they see people lying in the sun or in the shade, resting at noonday. A greater mistake was never made. People who get up at 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning, as the Italian working people do, have a right to rest in the middle of the day, as it is very prejudicial to be stirring from 12 to 1 o'clock in hot weather. Americans are very foolish in this respect, as one may see them out in the hottest sun, at all hours of the day. The effect is very perceptible upon the national health, and in the numerous cases of sunstroke, chronicled and *not* chronicled, every Summer. By a kind arrangement of Nature—who has done such wonders to make this enchanting country of as cheerful an aspect as possible—although a good deal of rain falls during the Spring and Summer, it falls mostly at night, or rather in the early morning, between the hours of two and five. I have often found rain falling at 4 o'clock of a Summer morning, and at 7 o'clock there would be no vestige of it. It is thus that people, who are not early risers, delude themselves with the belief that rain falls very seldom during the Summer in Italy!

There is one drawback to this delightful climate. This is the sirocco, or southeast wind, which blows for a day at regular intervals of about a month, all the year round—but, of course, its effects are worse felt during the Summer. While it lasts, even the stoutest feel that they are not so well as usual; and the weak ones are made ill, and, alas! for the invalid, if a crisis is at hand when the sirocco blows. While it lasts he cannot be better. Persons in health generally feel the effects of it in a languor of the whole system—heaviness of the head, and inability to do anything successfully. But it soon passes off and then, all nature, as well as the human race, revives. It is the great scourge of Lower Italy. One more word—change of climate. A change from the seaboard to an inland place is dangerous for invalids and trying, even, for persons in health. This is the cause of the transfer from Naples to Rome being so dangerous for foreigners. It is noticed that they feel no bad effects in Naples at first, but on arriving at Rome they fall ill. It is owing, in great measure, to change of air; and invalids cannot be too careful. Even persons in health should take the greatest precautions until they are acclimatized. I have spoken, in the first place, of precautions in regard to clothing, and exposure to sudden changes of atmosphere; and to this is to be added temperance in diet and moderate use of stimulants. If these simple hygienic rules were observed more generally, Americans in delicate health coming to Naples and Rome would not so often pay the penalty of inexperience by a spell of fever, which is but too often fatal, while often the decline of the consumptive patient is accelerated, instead of being checked or delayed.

HOWARD GLYNDON.

CHINA.

From Manilla to Hong Kong—A Visit to Canton—The City and its Inhabitants—Chinese Religion—A Look into the Temples.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HONG KONG, Thursday, Dec. 12, 1867.

The *Oneida* made the run from Manilla to this place, a distance of 600 miles, in 62 hours. The sun was just sinking as the hills of China shaded the horizon, and I can hardly describe my feelings while leaning over the ship and watching the celestial shores. Hong Kong is a city of 80,000 inhabitants, and is one of those instances of rapid growth which mark this age of progress. It is located at the mouth of the Canton River, the City of Canton being about sixty miles from the mouth, and has proved a serious rival to that famous port. The island on which Hong Kong stands was ceded to the English a few years ago, and the city is built on the terraced sides of a mountain. This gives it a very picturesque appearance, especially in the evening, when the gaslights shimmer on the mountain side like stars. The steepness of the streets forbids the use of carriages, and hence palanquins are employed in their stead. The streets are tolerably clean, but exceedingly irregular, and cross each other at every possible angle. From the upper part of the city you look down over the tiled roofs upon the shipping, and the view, though limited, is a very fine one. Behind you are the green slopes of the mountain, affording pasture to great numbers of goats, and surmounted by a signal station. Hong Kong has recently been devastated by a fire, and the ruins are still smoking.

The dwellings are of commodious, and, in some instances, of imposing size, with grounds prettily terraced, and jalousied varandahs projecting from the upper stories. Once a week the regimental band plays at the public garden, and in the crowds which flock hither one may see that variety of costumes which characterizes the free ports of the Orient; red-coated English officers, Parsees, Hindoos, Mohammedans, and numbers of European children attended by Chinese female nurses, with their odd-looking dresses, huge chignons and diminutive shoes with sharp-pointed toes.

We found on our arrival here orders to proceed immediately to Nagasaki, (Japan,) in order to be present at the opening of the port of Osaki, an event which is to be celebrated on New-Year day. The combined fleets of England, France and America, are to be there and the occasion will be one of great ceremony. The rest of the American fleet has gone on and hence we are the only one remaining behind. A steamer sails daily from Hong Kong to Canton, distance sixty miles, and since the commencement of my epistle we have made the trip. On Friday the 11th December, I took passage in the *Ku Kiang*, in company with Mr. GRINNELL, son of HENRY GRINNELL of Arctic fame, and Mr. and Mrs. SANDS, the latter a daughter of the late ROBERT B. MINTURN of New-York. The scenery on the Canton River is very beautiful, resembling some portions of the James as we remember it in the campaign of 1862. Many of the hills are crowned by forts destroyed by the English in the war of 1857. The celestial soldiers neglected to fortify their rear, and when flanked by the barbarian declared that this was no fair way of fighting. Every hillside is terraced, and as the sunshine slants across it throws upon these terraces exquisite lines of light and shadow. The bosom of the river is dotted with small crafts propelled by oar or by the use of clumsy sails of mattings, while here and there a huge lumbering junk bears down among them. Many of the former are passage boats; they are built as clumsy as mud-scows, such as we have seen on the Erie Canal, and their motion is not faster than a moderate walk. However, they make up in economy what they lack in speed, inasmuch as the fare for the entire voyage is but a few pennies. Every craft, no matter how small, has an eye painted on each side of the bow in order that the boat may see. In explanation of this idea John Chinaman thus expresses himself: "How can do? no eye hab got; makey no fools?" by which utterance he would be understood that a man must be a fool who would remove from a boat its means of vision and then blame it for colliding with obstacles. Occasionally one beholds a dead body floating down the stream, no doubt the victim of foul play. The boatmen have a superstitious fear of such an object and instantly pull away from it as fast as possible. For the same reason they always avoid a drowning man.

At 3:30 o'clock we reached Canton. The river here is very broad, and is alive with boats of all descriptions, nearly all of which are propelled by women. The floating population, or those who live on boats, is estimated at 100,000. Everything swarms with life, and the very idea of such masses of humanity is oppressive. They crowded around the quays like hungry wolves, yelling and screeching at the top of their voices, and proffering their boats for your service with a degree of persistence which a New-York hackman might envy. By some process which is still a mystery, we found ourselves in one of these "Sam pangs" and was rowed to our destination. This was the residence of Mr. TALBOT, the head of the OLYPHANT house, while my companions went to Mr. GIDEON NYE'S. I was cordially received and installed in very pleasant apartments. There are but few Americans in Canton. The merchandise and offices of the OLYPHANTS, the NYES, and other commercial houses, occupy the first floor of their warehouses, while above, or on the top side, as the Chinese would say, are the dwelling rooms. The head of each concern is called the Typan, and the firm furnishes his apartments and supplies his table in the style of a hotel. The guests of these gentlemen are expected to make themselves at home. Each one is supplied with a coolie boy to wait upon him, and the house boat is always at his command.

Labor is very cheap, and is so subdivided that a gentleman, whether married or single, must have at least five attendants. There is the compador, or head servant, and the boy waiter; then comes the cook and his assistant and the coolie who does the outside work. To these are added, as may be wanted, a pair of coolies to bear the palanquin. The minimum of expense for these will be $80 per month. Every day a boy, long-tailed and shod with Chinese shoes, brushed my clothes, attended to my bath, and looked after my wants generally. These celestials move around silently and have nothing to say, and disappear when not wanted. One really gets to liking them. Life in Canton runs in this wise: The typan is up in order to prepare letters for the 9 o'clock boat for Hong Kong. Each of the guests is supplied as he rises with tea and toast, and also an egg or a slice of cold beef. Business is then attended to. At 12 comes breakfast. At 5, the business of the day being over, they take their usual walk on the "Shanin" side, or "English concessions." At 7 dinner is served; three or four Chinamen with long tails, skull-caps and neat loose sacks, attend the table, and generally anticipate our wants. Canton is divided by a river into two parts—the one the city proper, the other the "Houan Side," as it is called. The latter is an island, and here nearly all the American and European residents are to be found. The city was once surrounded by a wall, and that wall still girds old Canton, but the swarming population has overleaped it and spread in all directions. Old Canton is evidently a place of great antiquity, and the ancient places of Europe are young in comparison. Everything is old, and bears the hoar aspect of distant ages; it is impressively old. Centuries before Jesus taught and suffered the oblique-eyed mandarin walked the narrow streets of Canton. I viewed the city from the summit of a pagoda, comparatively of modern build, and yet its architect was a contemporary with JUSTINIAN. Here, too, is a mosque with a tower two hundred feet high, built by some pious followers of the prophet, and yet of such age that there grows on its top a graceful tree, one of the most picturesque features of the city. Everywhere one beholds tablets erected centuries ago. I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. TAINTOR, once a college friend, who has been here two years, and has recently arrived from Pekin. He has acquired the language, and was at home in all the ways of this strange people. We visited together the "temple of five hundred gods," the "temple of horrors," temple of "CONFUCIUS" and that of other divinities. The streets of Canton are very narrow, and seldom show a breadth of more than ten feet. Each side is lined with attractive shops, the fronts of which are entirely open. The advantage of this narrowness is found in the fact that the buildings, being two stories in height, overshadow the street and thus protect it from the overpowering heat of the sun. The street is flagged, and the stones are worn quite smooth by the incessant pedestrian tramp. In such a street carriages, as a matter of course, are out of the question, and the better class of people travel in palanquins, whose bearers herald their approach by a loud exclamation, which being interpreted, means "clear the way." A good notion of a street in Canton may be obtained from a view of the sidewalk of Broadway, being some narrower and more crowded, with the additional nuisance of a great number of coolies carrying burdens, who crowd one from side to side. One meets large numbers of mendicants, both blind and crippled, making their way without guides and quite rapidly. Their method of begging is very ingenious. Each carries a small gong and a pair of bones. The religion of the Chinese forbids their driving away a beggar unrelieved. Hence the latter enters a shop and commences a racket with his gong and bones. The owner endures this as long as his patience will admit, and then hands the mendicant the smallest of his coins and the latter proceeds to another shop. One hears the din of these gongs in every direction. We frequently passed one unfortunate victim to Chinese fashion, in the person of a female hobbling painfully along on her ruined feet, or stumps, as they might well be termed. They are compelled to swing their arms to and fro, to preserve their balance, and stumble along like one walking on stilts. The front foot presents an appearance which, to one unaccustomed to it, is hideous and deformed. This fashion is chiefly prevalent among the so-called ladies, and the poorer classes, as a general rule, allow the foot its natural growth. The chief feature in Chinese costume is the hair; children are taught from infancy to cultivate the cue with almost sacred regard, and the women accomplish wonders in the way of waterfalls. On looking closely into the religion of China, I am struck with its similarity to the superstitious forms of ancient heathenism. In the temple of the Chinese war-god incense is ever burning, and as the Roman soldier made his votive offerings at the altar of Mars, so, on the eve of a battle or a march, the Chinese soldier does the same; merchants, also, are continually burning joss sticks to the God of Wealth. The ancient mythology is presented to us in all the fascination of classic poetry, and with that air of romance which hovers about the scenes portrayed by HOMER and VIRGIL; but here one is brought in immediate contact with its absurdities. We behold its puerile and even digusting ceremonies, its freezing superstitions, its trick of priestcrafts all in contrast with the utter indifference of most of the better class. The superstitions of China have evidently lost their hold on the intelligent portion of the people. The temples are dilapidated, and the images exhibit various degrees of mutilation; one has lost its arm, another its leg, while still another is deficient in the very important part of a head. Some indeed have tumbled into shapeless masses of clay. Within ten feet of the altar of the "temple of horrors" are little stands, at each of which a group of sharpers is equally prepared to tell your fortune or to gamble. This temple is so-called from its containing a number of clay figures meant to illustrate the torments of the infernal regions. Its general appearance is such as might be presented by BARNUM'S waxworks after an imaginary debauch; in other words the spectacle instead of being terrific is simply ridiculous. I dined to-day at Mr. NYE'S, in company with Mr. and Mrs. SANDS, of New-York, the former being son of A. B. SANDS, the distinguished wholesale drug merchant of New-York. He is a very fine Greek scholar, and while in New-York was connected with a Greek Club. Lately I took a walk on the famous Canton wall, which is a remarkable piece of masonry, being twenty-five feet high and equally broad. It encircles the old city, and is said to be eight miles in extent. The gates are closed every night.

Among other places of interest I lately visited the celebrated Honan temples. Their approaches are guarded by two gigantic warriors, and the temples (three in number) are square edifices of a large size and a single story, (as we would say,) with huge dragons on the roof. The floor is of stone, and in the centre is an immense image of Buddha, while on either side may be seen minor deities. They are well executed, and before the first-mentioned incense of sandalwood is always burning. Every afternoon at 4 o'clock several hundred priests, clothed in yellow robes, congregate in this place and go through a sort of mass. The service of the Romish or Pusevite Churches here finds a close counterpart, and one might almost imagine himself looking upon the ritual at St. Albans. One feature in Canton life is very striking, large as the city is it contains no hotels. Every man goes to his friends, and as we were most agreeably entertained the lack was not felt. On Saturday, Dec. 14, we sail for Japan in order to be present at the opening of the port of Osaki.

MARTEL.

Particulars of the Fire at Hong Kong—Progress of the Rebellion.

The bark *Zephyr*, which arrived at San Francisco Feb. 8, brought Hong Kong dates to Dec. 7. Previous dates from Hong Kong, by steamer, were to the 26th of November. On the day after the departure of the *China* a disastrous fire occurred at Hong Kong. The *Press* says that it originated in a godown, partly on the Praya and partly in a private lane leading up to the Queen's Road, adjoining the premises of Messrs. SCHELLHASS & Co. The godown was, we believe, in the occupation of Messrs. MORGAN, LAMBERT & Co., and was filled with cotton. As soon as the cotton was thoroughly on fire the flames caught the verandah of Messrs. SCHELLHASS' house, which being entirely of wood, was immediately in a blaze. By this time the fire had made itself known all over the town, and what few engines there were in readiness for such emergencies, gradually collected. Bodies of police, soldiers and sailors were marched down to the scene of the fire, and the Governor, the Commodore, Col. BURNE, and a large number of military and naval officers were soon on the ground, but it was generally noticed that, as on the occasion of the other great fire, there was a total want of organization and method. Every one was ready and willing to work, but their efforts were wasted through want of concentration. Good service was done, however, by the Pacific and Oriental steam fire engine, owing to which the fire was prevented from extending eastward. The premises of Messrs. JOHN BAIRD & Co., which immediately adjoined the fire, were thus saved. The verandah was partly burned, but was pulled down in time. By the time that SCHELLHASS & Co.'s house was thoroughly in flames the fire crept round at the back and set on fire a large godown of saltpetre, which emitted volumes of intensely white flame and lit up the whole harbor and western part of the town. Next door to the godown which first took fire was one belonging to Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., but although completely embraced by the fire it, strangely enough, escaped. As the fire was creeping on the westward the engineer blew up some Chinese houses on the Praya, between the fire and the Harbor Master's office, with the view of stopping the progress of the flames. Instead of having the desired effect, however, the explosion nearly set the town alight in a new place. In a few minutes the houses adjoining those blown up were in flames, and then, having fairly seized the thickly-built Chinese houses, built mostly of wood, they soon asserted a mastery over the whole district between the Queen's road and the Praya, from Cross-roads to the Harbor Master's office. The premises of Messrs. BLACKHEAD, and PHILLIPS, MOORE & Co., were saved by great efforts. Jervois-street has, however, been altogether swept away, together with part of Bonham-strand. The fire did not cross the Queen's road itself, except to the extent of burning a few verandahs, which were extinguished. By pulling down and blowing up houses to the westward, the fire was prevented from spreading further down the Queen's road than 200 or 300 yards, but it is still continuing its progress along Bonham-strand. The military authorities continued to blow up houses all night, and the heavy explosions resounded at intervals above the roar of the fire and the crowds. Several accidents have taken place, though we can give but few particulars. Some men of the Seventy-third were hurt, and there has been some loss of life among the Chinese, though this can hardly be estimated correctly at present.

The war in the north, between the Imperial and rebel forces, was being actively waged. A correspondent of the *North China Herald* writes: "The account of the rebels' escape from the promontory corresponds very accurately with that which had already reached us from another source, but gives a few additional details. When the rebels were in the Shantung promontory, they were shut in by a wall and ditch which LIU had ordered to be made, extending from Lai-chu to Kyau-chu, a distance of 320 li. This wall was guarded by a series of camps containing each 500 men, and separated from each other about three li. There were 60,000 men employed in the building of this wall, and the force of rebels inclosed within was estimated at 80,000. For some time before the rebels escaped, there were signs exhibited by them of a wish to surrender; they had made several unsuccessful attacks on the wall, and their position within the inclosure, rendered uncomfortable by the growing discontent of the peasantry, whose grain they were rapidly consuming, 6,000 of the rebels had actually come over, and it was expected that if the Imperialists could have held them for ten days, the whole force would have come over. LIU, aware of the great crisis which was at hand, was now hastening up from Honan by almost superhuman marches. He was anxious to be in at the death—to see the result of his great scheme of hemming them in. The right flank resting on Kyau-Chu, was in the keeping of a mandarin of the Shantung Provinces, named WANG. This man, without orders, or rather contrary to orders, instead of concentrating his men in camps along the line, of 500 men each, weakened his line by doubling the number of camps, into which he put 250 men each. The rebel spies found out this, and further, that WANG'S troops were armed with old guns and munitions of war. Determined by this information, they made two false attacks on the Mandarin guarding the line to the left of WANG, and a real attack on WANG himself, which ended in their getting out. WANG has made whatever reparation was in his power for his disobedience and want of success. Fifteen days after the event he committed suicide by hanging. As we before stated, LIU then withdrew to the west bank of the canal, leaving only two flying columns, under POWN and LIU, to follow the enemy's movements. Both these Generals have since contrived to incur defeats, which prove that either in strength or ability they are quite unable to cope with their adversaries. On the 8th ult. POWN lost ten guns and 2,400 men, including 700 cavalry, through the egregious blunder of retiring his guns after repelling an attack, while the rebels were still near. The latter, seeing the guns limbered up, halted in their retreat and came down on them before they could be got ready for action. The Mandarins were, of course, the first to run, and the men soon followed, except four, who remained by the guns with three Europeans. The rebels speared one of the Europeans slightly, left the others alone, and carried off the guns in triumph. On the 20th of the same month LIU lost 300 cavalry and 200 infantry, at a place called Haichu. Particulars of this engagement have not reached us."

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

The Rumors of Constitutional Reform—Italian Affairs—A Royal Manifesto—The Movements in Bulgaria and Servia—A New Grape Gun—Court News—Literary and Artistic.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 21, 1868.

The rumors of projected constitutional reforms and ministerial changes which have been current for the last week, and which at one time assumed some consistency, have given way before the contradictions of the semi-official journals, and the public mind is now entirely disabused on the subject. Although we are not to have ministerial responsibility just yet, the direction which things are taking, however, points to that result sooner or later. The events of the present session have rendered it manifest that we are entering upon an era of Parliamentary government, and the measure regarding which public expectation has been excited will follow as the natural and inevitable result of the new order of things.

The consideration of the numerous amendments proposed to the articles of the new Press law still occupies the attention of the Corps Legislatif. It is impossible to speculate on the length of time they will consume, or as to the period at which the discussion will be brought to a close. The effort made by the opposition to remove the restrictions on foreign journals gave rise to a spirited debate on Tuesday, and, though not successful, had the good effect of demonstrating their uselessness and absurdity. In declaring, however, that the practice of stopping certain journals at the frontier was peculiar to the Imperial Government, M. GLAIS BIZOIN made a great mistake.

It has been the practice under most *régimes*, and *La France* of this morning turns his blunder to good account by reminding him of the well-known story of the English traveler who, landing in Calais with his boots wrapped up in a copy of *Punch*, had his journal seized. "All this may be very laughable," says the *France*, "but to show all conscientious men how essential it is to preserve the country from the infamous publications which appear abroad, we would only have to give extracts from certain Belgian sheets which recoil before no sort of outrage and which even go so far as to preach assassination." Why then I may ask is the principle not enforced against the Belgian journals such as the *Finance* which preach assassination of another kind, as illustrated in the proceedings of which M. DE KERGORENN has been made the tool? The answer is simple. It suits the Government to allow the Jesuitical assassin to inflict moral wounds on honorable adversaries from that quarter, but its vigilance is sleepless when the blows are likely to strike the breasts of its partisans.

INTERNAL REFORMS IN ITALY.

Now that the financial difficulties of Italy have been provided for by a budget, which, if it realizes its promises, will relieve her from the most pressing of her evils, I am glad to see that the Government of that country is turning its attention to another, which, unless remedied, will defeat its attempts at proper financial organization. I allude to that of brigandage, which renders the task of the fiscal agents so dangerous and impracticable in the Southern portion of the Kingdom. To effectually root out the bands who have so long held the populations in terror, the Government has determined to employ the army in such a manner as either to capture them or compel them to fly the country. The heavy expense of its military establishment will, in a measure, be compensated by this work, for it will give confidence and strength to industry, and will render the collection of the taxes easy. To make it the more complete, it is to be hoped that some arrangement with the Pontifical Government will be arrived at by which these predatory bands will be prevented from taking refuge in the Papal territory. I am afraid this will be difficult, seeing that they constitute the direct instruments of the Bourbon agents for the furtherance of their machinations in Italy, and that the policy of the Pontifical Government itself seems to be bound up with that of the Farnese Palace.

In the meanwhile it is gratifying to see that the Cabinet at Florence is desirous of removing all reasonable grounds for distrust and apprehension on the part of the Pope. Actuated by this feeling it has just announced to the French Government, through its Ambassador here, that it is its intention to provide for the interest on the Pontifical debt accruing from the annexation of the Roman Provinces, and which falls due on the 1st of April next.

A POST-PRANDIAL MANIFESTO.

The speech delivered by the Ex-King of Hanover to a party of his former Hanoverian tradesmen, at a banquet given by him at Hietzing, near Vienna, has had a good deal of importance attached to it by the Paris journals, which, glad to get hold of anything that may prove annoying to Prussia, have treated it as a sort of political manifesto. King GEORGE is reported to have said that "the Guelph dynasty and the Hanoverian people were united by indissoluble ties; that he counted on being speedily restored to his throne, and that he was convinced that Providence was watching with solicitude over his family." In the dispatch in which these declarations were announced to have been made, it was stated that they had created great excitement in Vienna, and that it had become a question whether King GEORGE could be allowed to prolong his stay at Hietzing. The whole thing turns out to be if not exactly a mare's nest at least greatly exaggerated. On the 20th, in reply to an interpellation put to him on the subject, M. DE BEUST stated in the Reichsrath that there existed no motive, internal or external, which could excuse the Government for interfering with what was strictly a family fete. Moreover, it was entirely a private one and passed *intra muros.* The brief and precise explanations made by the *Viener Abendpost* contained the truth about it. All the rest was merely lies. After giving full explanations, documents in hands, of the affair of the passports, he proceeded to say that the hope which the Government entertained of seeing this cloud speedily pass away was all the more justified by the fact that it maintained itself within the strict limits of hospitality, and that it would not suffer the illegal proceedings of people without a mission to undermine the edifice of peace which had been so laboriously constructed.

You will see from these declarations that, so long as the King of Hanover does not abuse the hospitality which has been shown him, there is no probability of his being disturbed from his present abode. The Austrian Government, imitating the generous conduct of England toward political exiles, will not seek to quarrel with or allow others to pry into the conduct or language of these exiles under their own roofs in order to find a motive for still further prosecuting them. I do not think it likely that M. DE BISMARCK will seek to force such a course of action upon it. He holds a better mode of constraint over the dispossessed princes in the power to withhold the incomes agreed to be paid to them so long as they persist in maintaining a hostile attitude toward the Prussian Government.

THE MOVEMENTS IN BULGARIA AND SERVIA.

Notwithstanding the contradictions that recently reached us from Bucharest of an intended insurrectionary movement in that quarter, there is but too much reason to fear that matters are on the eve of an outbreak there. Letters received in Vienna positively assert that the Chambers, profiting by the celebration of the 23d of February, the anniversary of the expulsion of Prince COUZA, will proclaim Prince CHARLES King of Roumania, and break off all ties of vassalage with the Porte. Again, we learn from Galatz that PHILIP TOTI, who was charged by the Sclave Committee of Bucharest to resume the direction of the Bulgarian insurrection, has been visiting several points of that territory, where he has left small bands of determined men to carry out his instructions.

ANOTHER FORMIDABLE INVENTION.

The *Etoile Belge* gives a description of the new Claxton grape gun, which has just been subjected to a series of tests at Liege, and which, if we are to credit the account which it publishes, is indeed a most formidable weapon. The calibre of each barrel is something less than an inch, and each receives a cartridge. The pieces having to be dragged by hand, their weight has been regulated accordingly. The infantry pieces, which are to be drawn by two, and in difficult ground by four men, weigh 534 pounds, including the supports and caissons, containing 500 cartridges. The mountain pieces, on the same conditions, weigh only 494 pounds. The projectiles are of three kinds—one solid ball, with a range of more than 2,000 yards; a composition ball, scattering grape at from 800 to 1,000 yards, and an ordinary grape ball, composed of eleven smaller ones, the range of which is 350 yards. The effects of all these are said to be fearful. Several of these guns are at present in course of manufacture at Liege.

THE MARITIME INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT HAVRE.

The buildings for the approaching Maritime Exhibition at Havre are nearly completed and will shortly be ready for the reception of articles. An office has been opened at No. 41 Avenue de Wagram, Paris, where information of every kind can be obtained in connection with the Exhibition.

THE BALL AT THE TUILLERIES.

The fourth and last ball at the Palace of the Tuilleries took place last evening. It was more crowded than the three preceding ones. Dancing commenced immediately after the entrance of their Majesties in the *Salle des Marechaux*, and was kept up until nearly five in the morning. The Empress wore a white robe, embroidered with gold, with ornaments of emeralds and diamonds. The Princess DE METTERNICH was, as usual, distinguished by the eccentricity as well as the elegance of her costume. She wore a white tulle skirt *Couillonné*, and covered with a long tunic of green satin, trimmed with sable. This fur edging ascending to the waist, and traversing the corsage diagonally, was fastened on the left shoulder by an *agrape* of pearls and diamonds. The toilette was completed by a superb necklace of pearls and diamonds, and a *coiffure*, composed of an ostrich feather, studded with diamonds and mounted in the centre with a bunch of fine pearls. The Emperor and Empress passed several times through the *salons*, and were particular in their attentions to the Comte DE GOLTZ, the Prussian Ambassador, who appeared to be still very feeble from the effects of his recent illness. Their Majesties left immediately after supper. There was a large number of Americans present.

LITERARY.

Gen. DE TROBRIAND'S narrative of the campaigns of the Army of the Potomac is nearly ready, and will make its appearance early next month. Messrs. LACROIX, VERBOECKHOVEN & Co., are the publishers. The book is in French, and in the absence of the author the proof sheets are being corrected by M. GAILLARDET. Comte D'HAUSSONVILLE'S new work, *l'Eglise Romaine et le Premier Empire*, has just been published by MICHEL LEVY FRERES. The extracts given from it in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* have prepared the public for its favorable reception. I learned accidentally yesterday what may be interesting to the reading public at your side, that the great London publishing firm of CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN are about to establish a branch of their establishment in New-York, and to introduce in the United States their peculiar system of book sales. In this way the lovers of fine art works will be able to gratify their tastes at a much less cost than they have hitherto been able to do. One of the features of their programme will be cheap editions of the works illustrated by GUSTAVE DORE. The Spanish papers announce the death of an old French journalist and member of the Constituent Assembly, M. XAVIER DURIEU. In 1841 he undertook the management of the Paris paper *Le Temps*, and in 1845 became director of the *Courrier Français*. He was sent to the Assembly in 1848 by the Department of Arriege, and in 1851 founded the *Revolution* newspaper. After the *coup d'etat* the paper was suppressed, and DURIEU was sent to the galleys at Brest, to be thence transported to Cayenne. His sentence was modified to expatriation, and he then went to England, and afterward to Spain, where he occupied himself with financial and industrial enterprises. All his companions in exile, residing at Barcelona, were present at his funeral, and M. THEODORE BAYNAL, his former colleague in the Constituent Assembly, delivered an eloquent oration over his tomb.

ARTISTIC.

ADRIEN DAUZATS, the well-known French painter, died yesterday at his residence in Paris. He was born at Bordeaux in 1808, and was a pupil of JULIAN MICHEL GUE. He was one of the artists selected by Baron TAYLOR to contribute to the great work, *Voyages Pittoresques et Romantiques dans l'Ancienne France.* He then undertook that series of artistic excursions which subsequently took him to Spain, Portugal, Egypt, Palestine and Algeria. In 1856 he accompanied Prince NAPOLEON in his Northern tour. His contributions to the exhibitions since 1833 have been principally *genre* pictures and interiors. Of the latter class he painted almost as great a variety of Spanish and Eastern architectural subjects as the English artist ROBERTS. Among the large number of lithographic illustrations which he executed were the fifty-two vignettes and designs which accompanied the *Relation de l'Expedition Française en Mexique* of MM. BLANCHARD and MASSON. M. DAUZATS obtained, as a *genre* painter, a second medal in 1831, two first medals in 1835 and 1848, a medal of the first-class in 1855, and the decoration of the Legion of Honor in May, 1837. He was a member of the Jury of Admission for works of art at the second Universal Exhibition of London in 1851.

Another French artist, of a different class, but almost as much esteemed in his line, has also passed away within the last week. There are few who have frequented the Paris theatres who have not had an opportunity of appreciating the merits of the scene-painter RICQUIER. Connected for years with the Gaité, and then with the Cirque, he distinguished himself alike by his wonderful fruitfulness of imagination and admirable execution. As a chemist and mechanist he was equally remarkable, and took several prizes in both branches of the Polytechnic Association. In 1863 he took the first prize in ornamental design at the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers. He has left in his portfolios upward of 3,000 theatrical and ornamental designs, a vast number of mechanical combinations and transformations, and an unpublished treatise on theatrical perspective, all of which have great value as emanating from a genius at once fruitful in ideas and thoroughly experienced in all the requirements and resources of the theatre.

The fine collection of Comte D'AQUILA are being sold to-day at the Salle Drouot. It will no doubt realize large prices.

THE LAST PASSAGE OF THE VILLE DE PARIS.

The *Constitutionnel* of this morning gives the following account of the last trip made by the *Ville de Paris* from New-York to Brest:

"Leaving New-York with her passengers and mails on Saturday, Feb. 8, at 4 P. M., it was not till 6 o'clock that the *Ville de Paris* crossed the bar, at Sandy Hook, and entered the high seas, having been obliged to descend the Hudson at a slow pace on account of the ice. A heavy gale from the southwest was blowing outside the Narrows. The steamer was steered toward the north by route No. 1, and seventy-two hours afterward sighted Cape Race (Newfoundland) at ten miles distance. The next morning she met with a block of ice extending beyond view on all sides. This immense barrier, floating by 50 degrees of longitude west and 47 degrees 30 minutes of latitude north, offered about fifty miles of obstruction in extent. After adopting all the measures that prudence suggested and finding that notwithstanding the thickness of the ice, which varied from thirty-five to fifty inches, it had no consistency, the Captain entered the canals which these polar agglomerations always form, and steaming at a slow rate from 8 A. M. until 3 P. M., crossed the obstable in safety. Then the *Ville de Paris*, finding the sea free resumed her normal rate of movement, her pistons worked at an average of fifty-three strokes a minute, and her daily soundings marked from 340 to 350 marine miles a day. On Monday, Feb. 17, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the *Ville de Paris* entered the harbor of Brest, having accomplished the distance of 3,000 miles which separates New-York from that harbor in eight days and sixteen hours, taking into account the difference of meridian and the hours lost in crossing the bank of ice. This is an average speed of 14 knots, which has never been surpassed by any steamer. The increase of speed over the regular line was 47 hours. Short passages are the brilliant actions which the lines of Transatlantic steamers aim at and love to inscribe on their annals. It is but just, therefore, that we should take note of this event, which is an honor to the French line, and to the officers and engineers connected with it.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Loss of Three American Ships.

By the arrival of the steamship *Idaho* at San Francisco, dates of the Honolulu *Commercial Advertiser* to Jan. 18 have been received.

The principal item of interest is the following account of the loss of three American ships, which we find in the *Advertiser* of the latter date:

"The arrival of two vessels from the Guano Islands the past week furnishes us with the particulars of the loss of three American ships—one upon each island—Howland's, Baker's and McKean's. From the reports of Capts. STONE and TENGSTROM (of the two vessels arrived) it appears that the ship *Lizzie Oakford*, Capt. ROCO, ran on Howland's Island on the night of Sept. 25, while lying off and on in a southerly gale. It is thought that she was carried ashore by the strong tide setting in an opposite direction from the wind. The ship broke up in two days, and became a total loss. A few stores and provisions were saved, as also a quantity of her copper and composition. She had 1,300 tons of guano on board when lost.

The ship *Washington*, Capt. BERRY, went on McKean's Island, in a gale on the night of Dec. 4, which came up suddenly from the west, allowing no opportunity for the vessel to put to sea. She had on board some 850 tons of guano, which, as well as the vessel, became a total loss.

The third wreck is that of the ship *Minnehaha*, Capt. BURSLEY, whose arrival here from Japan three months ago will be remembered. She was at Baker's Island in the same gale as the *Washington.*

The United States Minister at Constantinople—Charges of Sympathy with the Cretans and of Hostility to the Turkish Government Against Him.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Gazette.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1868.

Recent facts have come to my knowledge in regard to the United States representative, which are of such public interest as to form the subject of a communication to you.

It seems that the Minister, E. JOY MORRIS, Esq., has taken a decided stand in favor of Russian interests and the Cretan revolters against the Turkish Government, both in his individual and official capacity. This, from the representative of a friendly Power, was, of course, naturally calculated to exasperate the Porte against MORRIS.

Whatever may be the personal sympathies of a Christian in behalf of the struggling Candians, that sympathy certainly should not find expression in MORRIS' official acts. But it seems that not satisfied with what he had already done to provoke the hostilities of the Turkish Government, MORRIS seems disposed to place himself in a yet more disagreeable position with the Porte. He recently wrote to the Government at Washington that the Sultan was an imbecile; that he was demented, &c., and it appears that the United States Government gave publicity to his letters. The publication of same came under the observation of the Turkish Ambassador at Washington, BLACQUE EFFENDI, who immediately dispatched copies thereof to the Government here, the natural consequence being the invoking of a new storm of indignation against MORRIS. The Ministers of the Porte have notified him that they have written to the American Government for satisfaction; that hereafter he can expect no sympathy or attention personally from the officers of the Turkish Government, the affairs with which he is charged will only receive attention out of respect to the American Government. This is certainly a very disgraceful position for our Minister to be placed in, in view of the fact that the Porte has so recently established a first-class embassy at Washington, and sent there a most worthy and able representative, and considering, too, the great friendship and respect entertained by the Turks and their Government for the United States.

ORIENT.

GENERAL ITEMS.

A Massachusetts cotton manufacturer sent a telegram to Memphis a few weeks ago, ordering his agent to sell his goods in store there, but owing to delay on the way it was not received until three days after it was sent. Meantime his goods advanced, and as he made $7,000 he thinks he won't sue the telegraph company for damages. Notifying the operator of it the other day, he made him a present, dryly remarking that it was for his "trouble."

The residence of Mrs. JAMES K. POLK, in Nashville, Tenn., was entered by a burglar on the night of the 27th ult. A servant was aroused by the noise made by the raising of a window, and drove the intruder away.

The Northwestern, Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, and Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Companies, contemplate building a union depot in Chicago, to be the largest in the world—1,300 feet long—and to cost two million dollars.

One article in the warrant for the annual town meeting in Brewster, Mass., is "to see what action the town will take in regard to pasturing sheep in the old burying ground, near the Unitarian Church."

Mr. GEORGE PHIPPS has given $10,000 as a fund for the relief of destitute citizens of Framingham, Mass. Mr. PHIPPS is a Representative and Town Treasurer.

Dr. HENRY M. HOOKE, a prominent physician of Lowell, Mass., fell dead in the Police Court-room of that city, on the 3d, while giving testimony in a civil suit.

The ratio of recoveries at the Massachusetts State Lunatic Hospital at Taunton, during the fourteen years of its existence, is about forty-three per cent.

A letter was recently dropped in the post-office at Denver, Colorado, addressed to Mr. COLDFACTS, Senator of Congress.

HARRISON & SNYDER, druggists at Lansingburg, failed on the 2d inst., the *Troy Times* says their liabilities being $20,000.

Eighteen passage tickets for California were sold in Springfield, Mass., on the 2d and 3d inst.

The wages of the workmen at Colt's factory, in Hartford, have been cut down ten per cent.

The shipowners on the Lakes are to meet in convention in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 11th inst.

It is proposed to establish a society in Boston for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

Two of the Amherst College Professors were elected town constables on Monday.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 8, 1868.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

In the British House of Commons, Friday, the question of the *Alabama* claims was discussed. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, Lord Stanley, Mr. Forster, J. S. Mill and Mr. Gladstone, spoke during the progress of the debate, which was quite conciliatory in tone. The London newspapers of yesterday comment upon it, and the *Times* dwells upon the favorable impression, in regard to the justice of the British Government, it is likely to produce in the United States.

The House of Commons, immediately after terminating the debate on the condition of Ireland, will take up the question of Irish reform. Notice, too, has been given of a bill to abolish the death penalty.

A bill will shortly be laid before Parliament advocating the purchase by the Government of all the telegraphs in the Kingdom.

It is said that the Fenian prisoners captured at Dungarvan have been offered their pardon conditionally, upon their immediate departure from the country.

The French Press bill is still under discussion in the Corps Legislatif.

Marquis Pepoli has been appointed French Minister to Great Britain.

A bill for ratifying the Prusso-American treaty has been introduced into the Prussian Council.

CONGRESS.

A number of petitions relative to affairs in New Mexico were presented to the Senate yesterday, and referred to the Committee on Territories. Several petitions for the removal of political disabilities were also presented and referred. A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury stating that there now existed no reason for the further retention of the salary of Governor Ballard, of Idaho, was read, and, after some discussion, laid on the table. The Pension Appropriation bill was passed after a short debate. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was then taken up, the question being on an amendment striking out the appropriation for the Minister to Portugal (Mr. Harvey). A debate ensued, which lasted until there was not a quorum left in the Senate Chamber, when, without coming to a vote, the Senate adjourned.

In the House the session was devoted to general debate. In Committee of the Whole, Messrs. Clarke and Blaine discussed the finances, and Mr. Broomall spoke relative to the Tariff and Internal Revenue laws. A discussion regarding the public debt followed, Messrs. Holman, Broomall, Logan, Blaine and others participating. Mr. Lynch addressed the Committee upon the currency, favoring two bills on the subject introduced by him, after which the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

In regard to the trial of Jeff. Davis, the Richmond *Whig* says that a letter has been received in that city from Judge Chase, stating that it would be out of his power to be present on the 26th of March, and suggesting a postponement of the case to the 9th of April. Since that letter was written the impeachment proceedings against the President have been instituted, requiring the presence of Judge Chase in Washington for an indefinite period, and it is therefore impossible to say when the case of Mr. Davis will be tried.

The California Senate recently adopted resolutions approving of the action of Congress in the impeachment question, and expressing confidence in Senator Wade. Gov. Haight declined to forward them, on the ground that they would have a tendency to prejudice the Senate during the trial of the President. The Senate then struck out the name of Senator Wade, and now calls on the Governor to forward them as amended. The Governor's action is not yet known.

In Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, on the night of the 1st inst., an old gentleman named William H. Honey was found in his stable, under his horse's feet, dead. His skull, cheek and jaw bones were badly fractured, and it was at first believed the injuries were inflicted by the kicking of the horse; but the fact that his money had been taken from his pocket created suspicions of murder, which had not, at last accounts, been dispelled.

The strike of the colored stevedores in Charleston has ended in disaster to the strikers. Gangs of white men have gone to work in their places, and coöperative societies of white men are being organized to supply the demand for laborers.

It is reported that the President, before the late attempt to put Gen. Thomas in the War office, tendered the post of Secretary of War to Gen. Schofield. The latter, it is said, declined in very respectful terms.

The Board of Councilmen met yesterday and adopted resolutions asking the Corporation Counsel to inquire by what authority the Second-avenue Railroad Company used dummy steam engines between Sixty-third-street and Harlem; requesting the Committee on Railroads to investigate the matter of sprinkling the track with salt by some companies in violation of a City ordinance, and asking the Legislature to appropriate $10,000 for the erection of a New-York Dispensary building, and $1,000 for the benefit of the Branch Homeopathic Dispensary in Seventh-street.

The Board of Aldermen, yesterday, adopted the resolution to appoint an Assistant City Librarian, notwithstanding the Mayor's veto. The report of the Special Committee in favor of the widening and extension of Laurens-street was taken up and recommitted, with directions to the Committee to report in favor of Thompson-street.

A letter was received yesterday by the Board of Health from Mr. Macgregor, Superintendent of Buildings, complaining of injudicious interference on the part of Inspectors of the Board with Inspectors of his department in the matter of fire escapes, by which the erection of these was delayed in several instances.

The Wisconsin Legislature has declined to contract with Miss Vinnie Ream for statues of Govs. Dodge and Doty, to place in Wisconsin's niche in the Capitol at Washington. The sum called for—$20,000—was more than the State could afford to expend at present for such purposes.

A new weather vane has just been completed for the dome of the Custom House, communicating the variations of the wind to a dial in the rotunda, where a fine clock has also been erected, with four faces, seen from all parts of the room.

A meeting of the employes of Barnum's Museum, that was, was held last evening, at which arrangements were made for the holding of two benefit performances. A letter was read from the Barnum & Van Amburgh Company, inclosing $500.

The funeral of the late Daniel Lord was held yesterday. The services took place in Rev. Dr. Spring's Church, corner of Thirty-seventh-street and Fifth-avenue, after which the body was carried to the Second-street Cemetery and there interred.

The bill appropriating $5,000 to compensate Philip Frank Thomas for his services in endeavoring to secure admission to the United States Senate was passed in the Maryland Legislature on Friday.

Gen. Hancock has telegraphed to Gen. Grant asking to be relieved from the command of the Fifth Military District, for the reason that his administration of affairs in Louisiana is not approved at Washington.

The Providence *Press* says that the depositors will lose nothing by the defalcation at the North Providence Bank, and that eighty per cent. of the capital stock will remain after paying all outstanding claims.

American Claims in Parliament.

The debate on the *Alabama* claims, which took place on Friday in the British House of Commons, was chiefly remarkable for the friendly, if not conciliatory spirit manifested by all the speakers toward the United States. No new views were advanced on either side, nor was the vexed question brought any nearer a settlement than it stood before. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, who called up the subject, spoke warmly in defence of the plan of settlement proposed by Mr. Seward, and appears to have censured Lord Stanley for not reversing the policy of Lord Russell in declining to submit the matter to arbitration. Lord Stanley, in a speech characterized by moderation of tone and friendly sentiments toward this country, defended the course pursued by the British Government, but thought a peaceful arrangement of the difficulty was still practicable, and in conclusion said the Ministers were willing to submit the question to "the people of the entire world,"—an indefinite sort of arbitration which will hardly meet the views of the people and Government of this country. Mr. J. Stuart Mill thought the present state of the question was the result of a "mutual mistake," that the real point at issue was not whether the English Government had the right to recognize the South as belligerents, but whether it was bound to prevent such expeditions as the *Alabama*. He thought that an arbiter between the two countries was needless, and advised the appointment of a mixed commission for the proper adjustment of the question. Mr. Gladstone appears, from the brief report of his speech, to have supported the Ministerial policy. He doubted if the United States could rightfully demand reparation for the *Alabama* depredations, but thought it unquestionably right that the question should be referred to a joint commission.

The debate ended with Mr. Gladstone's remarks, and without any practical result. Its tone appears, from the brief report by Atlantic telegraph, to have been calm, moderate and, on the whole, conciliatory.

Another American question, if we do not mistake, is to be called up in Parliament within a few days—that of naturalization and allegiance. The British Press has already foreshadowed the action of the British Parliament. We may safely predict, not only that the discussion will be moderate in tone and friendly in spirit, but that its result will be the substantial concession of the American principle. A powerful influence, indeed, has been lately added to our claims by the action of Prussia. Whatever may be the details of Mr. Bancroft's new treaty, it is evident at least that the cardinal American principle has been conceded—"naturalization changes nationality." In other words, the feudal doctrine of perpetual allegiance, resting on dicta of black-letter law, and entirely unsuited to an age in which free intercommunication between countries is so facile and beneficial, is abandoned by the North German Confederation.

We are free to say, however, that we do not believe England needed this stimulus of example in order to concede the American doctrine of citizenship. It has for some time been evident that she was prepared to act independently of precedent, and when, the other day, Mr. Adams' resignation was announced, the first reflection which occurred to the London *Times* was that "his successor could not have an easier or more gracious task than the settlement of the questions which have arisen concerning the rights of naturalized citizens."

It would certainly be a happy day for both countries if some or all of the vexed international questions could be finally settled, and so put beyond the province of angry argument. Taken singly, perhaps, neither the privateer claims, nor Fenianism, nor naturalization, nor the tampering with American-born citizens might furnish spark and fuel enough to blaze into open war. But a series of mutual annoyances and grievances, a constant adding of faggot to faggot and coal to coal—this it is that has sometimes menaced a general conflagration.

One of the hopeful signs of the times is the temper which the British Press and Parliament bring to the treatment of our international differences. Their feeling is noticeably pacific. There are kindly words for America on state occasions. There are Fox and Farragut receptions, and exchanges of official courtesies. There is abundance of conciliatory sentiments in the leading papers, most of which advise concessions in settling the *Alabama* claims, and the adoption of the American doctrine of Naturalization. We may add that here in America, maugre the bellowings of some bellicose people, this more peaceable feeling is reciprocated. It is not now as in 1862, when, if she had had the ghost of a chance of success, America would have gone to war with England in such earnest as England has been a stranger to since the First Napoleon's day.

Both countries, we fancy, are awaking to the consciousness that they are not natural enemies. On the contrary, our ancestry were of English blood, we have English customs speak the English tongue, are governed by English laws. Our intellectual, religious, social culture is essentially English. It should seem that England, some of whose statesmen have been searching elsewhere for half a century to find a "natural ally," now at length turns toward the Giant Republic that rules the Western Hemisphere. "In the new times that are at hand," said the London *Times*, not long since, "we on our side shall shake ourselves more and more free from entanglements in the East, and cultivate our relations with the West." We cannot avoid the conviction that the general disposition in England to treat with respect and favor the various American claims, is due not solely to the special merits of those claims, but also to the desire to be on amicable terms with our Union. It may be set down as a fact that a tide of kindlier feeling is setting strongly from England to our shores. It is a wise, far-seeing and fruitful diplomacy which would take this occasion to concede in comparative trifles, to cement a friendship which might one day be of inestimable value.

There are many chords in Americans which no master-spirit in English state-craft could touch. When England speaks to us, America answers in the self-same tongue—America alone of the nations on the globe. Her ancestry is our ancestry, her history our history, the great men of her past are our exemplars and heroes. We cannot in fourscore years do away with what blood and language have been accreting and cementing for centuries. "Blood is thicker than water."

In the defection, too, of our historic ally, France, England has another great leverage-point wherewith to work upon our sympathy in her own favor. It was the constancy of friendship between France and our young nation, begun under such memorable auspices, continued in our second exigency, and strengthened by the lapse of time, that made America the less disposed to cultivate friendly relations with the ancient enemy of her own ally. Such was the close intimacy which Napoleonic sagacity destroyed. In destroying it, France gave England an opportunity for the first time to surpass her in friendly offices to the American Republic, and to seize the place which the other had vacated in our national regard.

We do not desire, however, to look beyond the immediate influence of the present disposition in England—namely, toward adjusting all the manifold claims we have made in the spirit of concession and friendliness. It seems to us that, so far, there is hope not only of a pacific, a prompt, and an honorable settlement, but of one with which America will have reason to feel satisfied.

The Senatorial High Court—Fixing Its Own Photograph.

For the sake of truth and history and art and posterity, as well as for its own sake, the Senate ought to employ a photographer to give literal representations of itself during the more striking scenes of the great drama which it is now enacting. The different newspapers give us such contradictory accounts of the attitudes, position, appearance and display of illustrious Senators during these great moments that posterity will be utterly unable to obtain any idea of them unless they are seized by the photographic art and fastened for all time, in all their details, by the impartial and unerring artist of the skies. The newspapers are affected in this as in all other matters by their party predilections. We should hardly know—and if *we* would not know, how can poor posterity know?—that some of the scenes and incidents described by Republican writers as occurring at certain hours of certain days of last week were precisely the same things as are described so differently by Democratic writers. Every action, attitude or expression, too, of the leading figures in these great scenes is depicted in as many ways as there are party feelings. We should like to know for example—and how much more would posterity like to know?—whether, when Thad. Stevens entered the Senate and impeached Andrew Johnson, he looked particularly grand and impressive, his mighty spirit buoying up his tottering frame till he riveted the awe-struck attention of every member of the grave body which he addressed, or whether, on the other hand, he stood there the most pitiable and abject of objects, his face blackened with malice, his features distorted with malign passion, and his "baleful eye gleaming with the lurid light of"—a very bad place. We would like to know positively the attitude and appearance of Wade at the same solemn moment. We would like to have the truth fixed as to the location and bearing and temper of Sumner and Davis, Yates and McCreery, Chandler and Conness, and the rest of them. These things are all highly interesting and important, and yet, though they are passing almost before our eyes, we have no record of them that we can believe, unless, at the same time, we disbelieve half a dozen other records. We eagerly study all attainable illustrations of the great public scenes and characters of past times, and constantly regret that we have not more of them. And yet the memorable incidents that are at this moment transpiring in the Senate are likely to pass away without a single reliable illustration of these features. What will the wretched victims of ignorance whom we now call posterity think of us when they learn how we have neglected them in this matter?

We know that the illustrated papers profess to give sketches of all these things from reality; but some of those that we have seen are altogether too grotesque to be true; and, moreover, we fear from these illustrations that party feeling enters into picture papers as well as into other papers, for the scene which one artist leads us to think very grand is represented by another of opposite politics as altogether contemptible.

No, Messieurs of the High Court! there is nothing that will do—there is nothing we or posterity can rely upon but the legible and fixed realism of the photograph. And, therefore, the first thing the Senate should do on assembling to-morrow is to appoint a photographer at an enormous salary, to take its picture at least twice a day during the impeachment trial.

Political Parties and the South.

Those gentlemen who have recently been holding Conservative Conventions in some of the Southern States doubtless think they have helped themselves considerably by declaring their eternal allegiance to the National Democratic Party. Such views may be correct; at all events they have a perfect right to them. This is generally supposed to be a free country, where all of us can think, speak and act as we please, so long as we keep within the pale of the law. It sometimes occurs, however, that we make a great mistake in exercising this inestimable privilege, and it may be that these Southern gentlemen have committed this very error.

It is not probable that their action will amount to much any way; it is difficult to see what advantage they can realize from it. If they expect their golden age to return, they should by this time be too wise to look for it through the agency of that party. We might ask them when did they trust it without humiliation and disappointment? True, its principles are more in harmony with their feelings than those of the Republicans, but even if it should get hold of the Government, it will not be able to revive the "Union as it was," either in fact or semblance. It will not be able to so regulate negro labor that it will cost nothing but coarse clothes and the commonest of food. It will scarcely be able to reënslave 4,000,000 of serfs who have been made free, and advanced to the right of suffrage. Many of the Southern people seem to have a curious belief that this will all come about on the accession of the Democrats to power. They curse Congress and the Radicals for their troubles, for their bad crops and worse regulated labor.

Now, we undoubtedly believe that if Congress had pursued a milder and more definite policy in the matter of reconstruction, affairs at the South would not now present so gloomy an aspect. But Congress and the Radicals are not by any means the greatest enemy the Southerners have. One of their bitterest is the conviction, which many of them have, that other people should do their work. If a Northern or Western farmer has a thin crop, and manages his help so badly that it costs more than it produces, it seldom strikes him to curse a Radical Congress for his management, nor does he look to a change in the Administration to fertilize his fields, and keep him supplied, free of cost, with the most approved agricultural implements. The point we wish to impress upon our Southern friends is, that no matter what political party rules, they must learn, since slavery is dead, to put their own shoulders to the wheel. They have many natural advantages, the greatest of which is the wonderful fertility of their soil; but the planter and the farmer must labor until they amass sufficient capital and knowledge to employ others to do their work.

The new system of labor is simply seeking its level, and the policy of Congress, questionable as it is in many respects, does not alter the conditions of the case. The industrial, moral and social conditions of material recuperation at the South, must in the end adjust themselves to an established change, independently of party platforms and of governmental policies. We know the South has had and has now a great many serious and disheartening obstacles to contend against, but it will overcome them sooner and more completely by keeping aloof from political parties—for the present at least.

A Broken-Down Crowd.

The sensational reports from Washington have ceased having any effect upon gold of late. Till a recent period, the price quivered with every new rumor, and the inventor of a good financial or political canard was good for two or three per cent. at any time. Now-a-days these gentry may telegraph to Wall-street in hot haste that Johnson is rifling cannon to bombard Congress, or Congress is twisting a rope to wind up Johnson; they may bring forward a dispatch that Butler has introduced a bill for repudiation, or that Secretary McCulloch will resume specie payments next week—and nobody cares as much as one per cent. The fact is that the very conscientious, but rather easily excited individuals at the Capital who furnish material for the New-York speculators and their victims, have rather overdone themselves. And now they are in the dreadful position of not being able to get anybody to believe them, not being able to affect the market, not being able to make anything. We should imagine that a good many of them might be able to find employment on the *Tribune* and *World*.

Bates' Unfurled Flag.

We are amused at the angry passion into which the Albany *Evening Journal* has wrought itself over our airy remarks upon the march of Sergt. Bates, who is walking through the Southern States bearing aloft the American flag and receiving the acclamations of the people. The *Journal* argues the case so far as to say that the demonstrations over the Sergeant and his flag are no proof whatever of Southern loyalty; for as soon as he began his great march, "word was passed through the South to offer no obstacle to his progress, but to cheer him on his way." Now, we had not heard this, and we must confess it is rather hard to credit it at first sight. *Who* "passed the word along" to the hundreds of widely scattered places through which the Sergeant has marched with his unfurled flag? *Who* ordered the cheers, and how happens it that such a funny order was so extensively obeyed? Who ordered the Mayors of little towns to invite the penniless Sergeant to dinner, and is it possible, we should like to know, for other hungry travelers to have similar orders issued for their benefit? But then, as to the value and meaning of the cheers, the *Journal* says: "Cheers for the flag are easily given; but where are the heroic deeds?" Now, what sort of "heroic deeds" are required from the broken-down rebels of the South at this time? Or is it only *heroic motions* of the high tragedy order that are wanted—such motions as the awful Butler and the dreadful Stevens are now making against the fearful Johnson? Would the *Journal* be satisfied with the Southerners if they would stop cheering poor Bates' unfurled flag and join the heroic ranks that are marshaled to battle in Washington by these great leaders?

The New Street Question—Suggestion of an East-side Thoroughfare.

The street-extension question has thus far mainly, though not entirely, been directed to the improvement of the west side of the island; and very properly so, since there is not a single main thoroughfare between Canal and Bleecker streets, from Broadway to Hudson-street. But the east side, also, needs one or two great thoroughfares besides those already existing. The two great reasons assigned for the west-side extensions, namely, the relief of Broadway and the opening of new and short routes for pedestrians and for carriages between the lower and the central parts of the City, apply as forcibly to the east side as to the west. It is very certain that, as to the former matter, at least—*i. e.*, the relief of overcrowded Broadway, the east side in some respects offers greater opportunities than the other.

We have already set forth at length a project to continue Sixth-avenue southerly so as to connect with West Broadway at the junction of that street with Walker. A companion project was simultaneously suggested for an east side improvement, which would create an available thoroughfare parallel to Broadway by widening Elm, Marion and Mulberry streets, and so extending them as to join Lafayette-place.

To explain this plan, we may start with Elm-street as the basis. It would first be necessary to extend Elm-street southward from its junction with Reade-street, by cutting through the block between Reade and Chambers streets into Chambers-street, at a point opposite the space now existing between the brown-stone Court-house and the new marble structure. Next, Elm-street should be widened throughout so as to be uniform and broad—which could be accomplished on either side as should be found most expedient. Thirdly, Elm-street should be extended northward at its junction with Marion-street, by widening the latter throughout on its eastern side, and by cutting through the blocks lying on both sides of the diminutive alley (for it is hardly more) called Jersey-street, so as to unite with Mulberry-street, at the intersection of the latter with Houston. Then Mulberry-street should be widened (the westerly side is preferable on many accounts) to its junction with Bleecker. Then, by cutting through the blocks lying between Bleecker and Bond streets, and between Bond and Great Jones streets, to Great Jones-street, opposite to Lafayette-place, the whole work would be accomplished.

By so little labor as this brief statement summarizes, we may have a fine thoroughfare opened, running almost absolutely parallel to Broadway throughout its entire length, and at the most convenient distance from it. It would be a thoroughfare extending from the City Hall Park to Astor-place, and a more direct one than any other which could now be constructed between the easterly ends of the Park and Astor-place. Lafayette-place is already wide enough, and the route northerly from Great Jones-street is therefore ready for use without the expenditure of a penny. It would be also, in effect, the opening of a new connection with Fourth-avenue, since Lafayette-place, on the westerly side, strikes Astor-place opposite to where Astor-place strikes Fourth-avenue. In this sense, the new avenue might be called a southerly extension of Fourth-avenue. Should this be so regarded, we should then have a greater uniformity in our avenue plan. First-avenue could be regarded as carried down through Allen to Division-street, and Second-avenue through Christie-street; Third-avenue would be regarded as extended through the Bowery, and Fourth-avenue through the Elm-street thoroughfare we now propose; Fifth-avenue would come down through Laurens-street into West Broadway, and Sixth-avenue through the new thoroughfare we have already proposed, also to West Broadway.

However, whether we regard this as a Fourth-avenue extension or not, is quite immaterial. It is enough to say that it would be a new and needed thoroughfare between the Park and Astor-place, and as opening also a new outlet for Fourth-avenue. It would be, in some measure, therefore, not only a relief to Broadway but to the Bowery; for it would offer a shorter route to all up-town travel of teams and pedestrians than the present roundabout way of Chatham-street and Bowery to Astor-place—and this whether the object be either to reach Fourth or Third avenues, since through Eighth-street it would be but a step to the latter. Again, for the down-town travel, it would not only relieve Broadway, but might divert a part of the two currents that pour down from Fourth and Third avenues and unite in the Bowery, to wind around through Chatham-street, so often clogged and disagreeable, to the Park.

For the present we need only point out the plan, without detailing either its obvious or its less visible advantages. It will be readily conceded, however, that a new thoroughfare between those great conduits of travel—Bowery and Broadway—is eminently desirable. There is absolutely no general thoroughfare there now. Of the existing streets, not one is fit for this purpose as it now stands. Two of them are pretty thoroughly occupied with horse railroads; and to merely name them—Elizabeth, Mott, Mulberry, Baxter, Centre, Elm, Crosby—will show the present condition of this locality.

It would be practicable, also, though not necessary to the plan, to continue the Elm-street extension quite across the Park. There is already an entirely open and unoccupied space in the Park opposite to where the new street would debouch on Chambers-street. Through this space a foot-path now exists. Even if it were left as it is, this would become a favorite route for pedestrians, anxious to avoid Broadway and its crowds. Or, if the street were continued across the Park, it would strike a point opposite Nassau-street. It would take up very little of the open space now of value in the Park, and it would then lead directly into Nassau-street and Park-row. The latter part of this plan, however, could be matured at leisure. As the ground to be taken is Corporation property, there would be no increased expense by delay. The rest of the Elm-street extension could meanwhile be carried out.

One of Our New Screw Fleets.

The new screw fleet of the *Piscataqua* and *Guerriere* class have already been severely criticised by some naval officers for their failure to obtain high speed—the only good quality which could be hoped for from them. The Department has now published two reports which quite corroborate this unfavorable opinion. Admiral Rowan, after a passage of thirty-one days in the *Piscataqua* from New-York to Rio Janeiro, says that—

> "Under favorable circumstances, with the wind fresh and about abeam, under her courses, top-gallant-sails and topmast studding-sails, she logged twelve knots, the propeller making thirty revolutions per minute."

Rear-Admiral C. H. Davis, of the *Guerriere*, a duplicate ship, says:

> "This vessel attained a speed of eleven knots under steam alone; but in consequence of the foulness of her bottom, this cannot be considered a fair test."

If this is all that the Department have to say in favor of this class of vessels, they may be regarded as comparative failures. As with the *Wampanoag* class, everything has been sacrificed to speed—and that surely, according to the official record, they have not got. They carry 23 guns. The old British frigates of the *Mersey* class are over thirty feet shorter, and carry 44 guns of about equal power. They all steam *thirteen* knots, with about the same weight of machinery as that of the *Piscataqua* and *Guerriere*. These vessels are also very sharp in model, while the *Mersey* class are comparatively bluff. Again, the *Mersey* class are magnificent sailing vessels, being full ship-rigged.

The question is how many more fleets it will be necessary to build, in order to discover that the design of the machinery provided for our new screw navy is erroneous, and that it would have been far cheaper and far better to have clung to the old, well-established theories of construction, instead of adopting new-fangled and unsuccessful ones.

A Foundling Hospital.

The Grand Jury, as we have already said, have proposed the erection of a Foundling Hospital as a preventive of the evils of private lying-in asylums,—evils which are difficult to be suppressed for want of proper evidence. They, however, fall into the old error of supposing that a large building is needed for the purpose. If science and experience have taught anything in this particular line of benevolence and duty, it is that we should not mass children of any kind, and particularly foundlings, into a single building. There are social as well as hygienic reasons of importance bearing upon this point which will suggest themselves to every inquirer. A number of small cottages are required, covering an area of many acres, each being beautified with tastefully laid-out grounds, after the style of the *creche* which was a model establishment of the sort in the park of the late Paris Exposition. To accomplish this, the expense would not be greater than in providing a single large building, and appropriating to such an edifice the usual space for gardens and ornamental grounds.

Foundling hospitals, like asylums for the insane, must be modified in their features to adapt such institutions to the advanced civilization of the time. It is a mistake to pass this subject lightly over on the plea that individuals should be held responsible for their own offspring. Society might open its eyes wide with amazement were the names of those who once were foundlings to be placed before it, and objections might disappear before the honestly-told pedigrees of a great many who have risen to eminence in the world. Where we begin, and how, is not of so much importance socially as what we become and how we fulfill our obligations in life.

We trust that if the Commissioners of Charities and Correction take any steps toward the establishment of an asylum for foundlings it will be upon the plan we have suggested, or as near it as practicable. We believe that the best minds of the community will favor such a design.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The battle of Ward's Island has gone into history, like the battle of Fontenoy—the Irish element having distinguished itself in both. But the field of Flanders opened with an interchange of polite compliments which were wanting in our island affair. Thoughtful people have been moralizing on such a spectacle of savagery between two sets of people coming to seek a common shelter on a soil they were evermore to regard as their common home. But the tragi-comedy of it is enough to disconcert all serious thought, bringing to mind the story of the two fighting cocks that belonged to the same owner and were to be pitted for a wager against two others. The men employed to convey them to the scene of action put them together into a hamper, and at the end of the journey found they had left one another featherless. "O, Lord!" he exclaimed, "sure, weren't they going to fight on the same side?" But the pugnacious race of birds or men don't always care for such considerations. Besides, these "incohates" might have heard, in some vague way, of the doings at Washington, and thought that the impeachment of one another with pickaxes and pistols would rather recommend them to the genius of the country, and help to naturalize them. "A mad world, my masters."

Mr. Ross Browne has sent to Congress his report of the wide-spread mineral regions extending along the Pacific slope of our Continent, comprising the States and Territories of California, New-Mexico, Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Colorado, Arizona, Nevada. The harvest of gold from these, in the year 1867 was $75,000,000. From Jan. 1, 1848 to Jan. 1, 1868, the gathering of golden dust and ore amounted to about $1,165,000,000. The report says that the *placers* are less productive than formerly, while the veins and quartz workings are operated on instead. The mining population has diminished by over 50,000 persons; and the people in general are giving an increased attention to agriculture, the harvests of which will be a truer and richer wealth than the gold gatherings; though these last will long contribute their due share to the general prosperity of the country.

The Chicago correspondent of a Boston journal says Chicago is a remarkably great and growing place, and he brings forward as one of the proofs of this the stern and dreadful behavior of the hackmen and hotel clerks of that city. They are, he says, so very overbearing in the discharge of their respective offices, that he is habitually in bodily fear of them, and feels a secret thankfulness when these independent people—the hotel clerks especially—do not commit a personal assault upon him whenever he asks them a question. Perhaps the gentleman is too "sensitive," and does not allow for the way the hackmen and hotel clerks are worried and badgered in that city, as well as everywhere else. Or perhaps he is in his own manner too politely urbane—and that is one of the most exasperating things in the world to the rough and bustling good fellow of society, who, as Goldsmith used to say of Dr. Johnson, have nothing of the bear about them except the skin.

The world has lost a proverb. In view of the total change of base which Austria has effected since her late war, and the really notable advances she is making toward constitutional government and a regard for popular rights, it must be granted that the Hapsburgs have taken themselves out of the category of unlearning, unforgetting despotism. Following up the bright record of concessions to Hungary, internal improvements in Bohemia, provision for popular education, protection to the Jews, repudiation of the Roman Concordat, &c., the Government has voluntarily come out with a "Red-book," explaining to the Legislative delegations its foreign policy for the past year. The two main points advanced are that Austria means to maintain her freedom from entangling alliances or quarrels abroad, and that henceforth her State power can be used for no other purpose than to favor the special interest of the people over whom the Emperor-King bears rule. For this no doubt thanks are due to Baron Von Beust, but the young Francis Joseph must also be credited with making it all possible, and taking his share of the labor. Austria's army is to be kept on a war footing, because of the enormous military preparations all about her; but Von Beust said not long since in the Reichsrath that her foreign relations were so peaceful that danger of war was a thing to be brought about only by extraordinary events. This is cheering news from that old stronghold of tyranny and cruelty. Italy must look out for her laurels.

A terrible critic in the *Evening Post* has been demolishing a contributor of the *Atlantic Monthly* for one of the common practices of literature—plagiarism. Goethe used to say of himself that he plagiarized, and that if what belonged to others were taken from his writings very little of him would be left. The fault, in fact, lies in the degree and manner, merely. Authors may purloin, but they must do it dexterously. Our critics go by the Spartan rule, and punish those who steal too palpably; and thus it is that Dr. Palmer undergoes the knout of "W. L. H." The doctor, in his paper, gives his own experience of Chinese physicians—their medicines and modes of prescription—and the *Post's* "man of three letters" finds that his narrative is mighty like that of Huc, the Catholic missionary, who also had to do with one of these funny doctors—Chinese doctors. We are sorry Dr. Palmer did not vary his phraseology with more care, like Goethe, Byron and the rest. But the punishment, though severe, may be salutary, and serve as a caution to all other magazine writers as well.

Mr. Speed treats us to a new definition of the term "Radical," which is so candid, so accurate, logical and satisfactory, that it does great credit to the Ex-Attorney-General. "Radical," says Mr. Speed to a Frankfort audience, "is another name for right, truth and justice. If a man is right, feels and knows himself to be right, he cannot be too Radical." Since the other great definition—"Orthodoxy is my doxy, heterodoxy is your doxy"—there has been nothing in satirical lexicography finer than this. It only remains now for some Democratic orator—lawyer or layman, as the case may be—to define Democracy to be "right, truth and justice," contained in a single word, in order to show how unpretending and unpresumptuous both definitions are.

The Southern States want workers. People from the Northern States have been going down among them, and even the sandy, savanna ground of Florida has received many of our most intelligent emigrants. Virginia, with her rich diversity of resources, offers a number of attractions, and the people of Europe are becoming alive to them. Holland is about to send her emigrants for the low grounds, and Switzerland for the mountain slopes. The agent for the Swiss Emigration Society, Capt. Schamacher, has been in treaty with Gen. Imboden at Richmond, on the subject of a tract which could accommodate from 20,000 to 60,000 Switzers who, among other things, would cultivate the grape-vine in their American home. Mr. Van Baste, who has arrived as the harbinger of a number of Dutch families, is also in conference with the General. If our Northern folk are mainly for rushing away to the Central and Western States, under the more energetic American impulse, the old Southern States may still hope for good help from those incoming foreigners who are more slow and steady in their industrial purposes, and more attached to the idea of an improved region to settle down on.

The Committee on Cities and Villages of the State Senate are in town, under a resolution authorizing them to report on the condition of the streets of New-York, to investigate the terms of Mr. Whiting's contract, and to suggest any needed legislation in the premises. The Committee could not have visited us at a more opportune time than now to learn by personal experience of what we are compelled to endure. If they are not zealous in advocating some sort of relief after what they saw and suffered yesterday, in connection with the thaw, our case is hopeless, indeed.

When the laying down of the great ocean cable became a great fact, people began to think of getting some more of the same kind, and there are now, we believe, four or five others in progress. It is the same, or will be the same with the great American thoroughfare across the continent; other thoroughfares like it will come gradually into being, binding the Eastern and Western States together with ligaments of steel. The San Francisco *Bulletin* says that a number of speculators have taken up the idea of a Northern Pacific Railroad, to extend from the head-waters of Lake Superior, across the Continent to Puget Sound, in Washington Territory. Such an achievement would be worth more than Walrussia.

Mr. Bateman, who recently helped the people of Glasgow to a fresh stream for its water tubes, is advising the Londoners to build a grand elevated aqueduct which should run for 170 miles over the flat ground of England into Wales, and bring eastward a mountain river for the use of the capital. Chemistry, which must at no distant day abolish coal as a means of fuel, will yet enable men, cheaply and conveniently, to defecate any sort of river water into sufficient purity for all the purposes of life, and so do away with the necessity of expensive aqueducts and, in a great measure, of city reservoirs. These difficulties and impossibilities of one generation, are the conquests of the next, and the subjects of admiring comment and comparison. Posterity will smile at our clumsy contrivances, just as we smile at those of our predecessors.

The Aldermanic Committee which has had under investigation the project of widening and extending Laurens-street, yesterday reported favorably on the measure. The Board at once recommitted the report, with instructions to their Committee to make another report favoring the widening of Thompson-street. This disposition of the matter was made without debate, and it virtually kills the plan of giving the City the improvement in question. The decision of the Board was reached in caucus, after a canvas of the case, in which it was ascertained that no money was to be made by the "ring" out of the job.

The Russian anaconda is lubricating and getting down the last remnant of what was Poland about a hundred years ago—the Warsaw territory, and the language belonging to it. On the 29th of last month, Prof. Koptloff delivered his first lecture, in Russian, at the college or high school of Warsaw. The school has got three Russian Professorships—one of Russian History, another of the Russian Literature and the third of the Sclavonian Language. Along with all this the Greek Church is imposed upon the people, greatly disconcerting the Poles and Germans with its religious holidays that hinder work. Rousseau said that Russia could only subdue Poland by assimilating it to itself; and this plan of assimilation the Czar is now trying to complete. It is the old rule of all Governments. Kossuth and his Hungarians were always trying to force their language and laws on the Slovaks and Croats; and other Governments nearer home are also trying that "assimilating" process as furiously as any Hun or Kaiser of them all. Unhappy Poles, Croats and Slovaks!

A chance like that which the Sligo Court let slip, the other day, does not come twice in a lifetime. A mixed jury was wanted to try Gen. Nagle, and no Americans could be found. At this juncture George Francis Train, who, by the most extraordinary of coincidences, "happened to be in Sligo," appeared and volunteered his services as juror. "The offer was declined." Here is a case of a man whose time is so valuable that he made "Derby quake" by his enormous claim of damages for his Cork arrest, freely tendering his services for the beggarly few shillings a day which the law allows the jurors! And not only the man, but the perfect moderation, calmness and absence of prejudice in this slow, but sure, gentlemen, might have been had at the same low figure. If the Sligo Court rejects such offers, can Gen. Nagle ever expect a fair trial?

If John Knox, the great Church reformer of Scotland, were to return to that country, he would protest that the index had gone back many degrees upon the dial of Ahaz, and that the world instead of progressing was retrograding. He would find organs used in the Presbyterian churches, and find the Catholic hierarchy, which he had done so much to demolish, growing up again and spreading over the land. A Glasgow journal says that the title of Cardinal or Archbishop of Scotland will be conferred on Bishop Lynch, of Carstairs, and that of Bishop of Glasgow on Father Parkinson, who was once a Protestant in Oxford University. The Pope is again rejoicing over that rebellious country, where he sees the voluntary principle retrieving the defeat of a territorial Church. But he will not be disposed to take the lesson home to the hills of Perugia and the councils of the Vatican.

The peculiar sagacity of Napoleon III. has been remarkably exhibited in his policy of running up the debts of France—national or local. He has almost rebuilt Paris, thus removing, on one hand, the means or temptation of an insurgent rising, and on the other, giving the city a name which will make it ten times the centre of attraction and expenditure that it was before. Other cities are imitating Paris, and the people's houses and tastes are improved, at the same time. France will underlie a net-work of debt, general and municipal. But these debts will be the hostages of society against any revolutionary outbreaks that would derange industry and imperil the payment. People, are essentially conservative, and never prone to endanger their own interests. The policy of Napoleon III. is undoubtedly a shrewd one. As regards posterity, it may well be thought just that they should take a share in those obligations from which they shall benefit, in one way or the other. A nation can get along under a mighty pile of debt, as we may see in the case of England, a country which persists in holding itself erect, in the face of a thousand prophecies of bankruptcy and ruin.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 7.

GEN. HANCOCK ASKS TO BE RELIEVED.

Gen. HANCOCK, in a dispatch from New-Orleans yesterday to Gen. GRANT, asks, in view of the non-concurrence of the latter in his administration of the affairs of the Fifth District, to be relieved from command. The request will be forwarded to the President.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Gen. LORENZO THOMAS will hereafter attend the Cabinet meetings as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and business pertaining to the War Department will be transacted through him by the President. It is probable that this virtual organization of an independent war department at the White House will receive the immediate attention of the House Impeachment Committee.

THE CONNECTICUT CAMPAIGN.

Senator WILSON is going to Connecticut to-morrow to open the Spring campaign in that State. He will make three speeches at prominent points next week. Representative MAYNARD, of Tennessee, who has been stumping New-Hampshire in the Radical interest, has returned, and was to-day in his place in the House.

THE SENATOR FROM MARYLAND.

Gen. GEORGE H. VICKERS, the new Senator from Maryland, is expected to arrive here on Monday, and be admitted to his seat in the Senate after his credentials are presented by Senator REVERDY JOHNSON.

THE M'ARDLE CASE.

The final argument is to be made in the McArdle case to-morrow, and the decision will probably be rendered in two weeks thereafter.

COL. OLCOTT.

Col. H. S. OLCOTT, of New-York, now in Washington on business, has been slightly indisposed for a few days, but has so far recovered that he is now able to leave his room.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 7.

THE IMPEACHMENT WRIT SERVED ON THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. GEORGE T. BROWN, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate, waited upon President JOHNSON at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and served upon him the summons to appear before the Court of Impeachment.

The President replied that he would attend to the matter.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY LANDS.

The President has approved and signed the bill that nothing in the act approved July 1, 1862, entitled an act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes, and the act amendatory thereof, shall be held to authorize the withdrawal or exclusion from settlement and entry under the privileges of the Preemption or Homestead laws, the even numbered sections along the routes of the several roads therein mentioned which has been or may be hereafter located; provided that such sections shall be rated at two dollars and fifty cents per acre, and subject only to entry under these laws; and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to restore to homestead settlers, preemption or entry according to the existing laws, on all the even numbered sections of land belonging to the Government, and now withdrawn from market, on both sides of the Pacific Railroad and its branches, wherever said road and its branches have been definitely located.

SUCCESS OF THE MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.

The money-order system of the Post-office Department has not only proved to be a success, as far as the public convenience is concerned, but also as a source of revenue to the Government. The Washington Office issues and pays about 1,000 orders per month, making a total of $25,000 paid out of this office monthly. The profits derived from this branch of the Post-office Department throughout the United States amounts to $25,000 annually.

THE WEEKLY CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The fractional currency received from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department during the week amounted to $487,000. The following are the shipments for the same period: To the Assistant Treasurer at Boston, $100,000; to the United States Depository at Pittsburg, $50,000; to National Banks and others, $144,867.

Amount in United States notes forwarded during the week: To the United States Treasurer at Boston, $300,000; to the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, $100,000; to the United States Depository at Baltimore, $22,000; and to National Banks and other, $375,464. Total shipments, $1,092,331.

The United States Treasurer holds in trust as security for National banks the following amounts, viz.: For circulation, $341,652,450; for deposits of public moneys, $38,127,950.

National Bank currency issued during the week, $112,360. Total to date, $306,599,331. From this is to be deducted the following amounts: Mutilated bills returned, $6,450,705.

Notes of insolvent banks, redeemed and burned by the United States Treasurer, $389,860, leaving in actual circulation at this date, $299,749,765; fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week, $327,000.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were $273,408 06, making the total amount for the week ending to-day, $5,485,629 44, and the total since the beginning of the present fiscal year, $134,838,013 88.

SIOUX INDIANS AT FORT LARAMIE.

A private letter received here from Fort Laramie, Kansas, says that WHITE CLOUD and his band of Sioux Indians had come into that fort. The writer also says it is believed there that a greater probability exists of making treaties with all the hostile Sioux this Spring than ever before.

LAND-OFFICE RETURNS.

The Commissioner of the Land-office is in receipt of returns showing the disposal of 13,404 acres of public lands at the local office of Brownsville, Nebraska, during the month of February last. The greater portion of the land was taken for actual settlement and cultivation under the Homestead law, and the remainder has been located with Agricultural College scrip and military warrants.

The Thaw.

As we say when overburdened by emotion, and when unable to give expression to it, by way of apology for seeming apathy or want of feeling, that "we are too full for speech," in such vague fashion only can we suggest our conviction of mind after a promenade, or a promenade rather, through the lower part of the City yesterday. Broadway was bad enough, but it was dry compared to the side streets. There the accumulated snow had received but rarely a disturbing glimpse of sunshine, but grew harder and higher with pressure and each succeeding storm. The culverts in these were buried in, and as the snow melted rapidly, fast thinning slush rushed vainly down the inclines in search of some escape. Through this sea of mire horses struggled, uncertain of their footing, and splashed the slimy stuff in all directions, covering passengers however wary, and even bespattering the doors and windows of the stores on either side. Not a few unfortunates fell victims to the unseen slipperiness of the crossings, and to all the utmost caution was necessary to avoid mishaps still more serious than soiled clothing. In the neighborhood of the down-town markets the condition of things was appalling, and the charge of a market basket a most troublesome one. Had such a rapid consummation of the wish for a speedy delivery from wintry streets been foreseen, many who prayed for the change would have been less earnest in their prayers. Still the thaw is doing good work, and in the pleasant spring weather which is now upon us, and will have a fair show in the City in a few days, we will soon forget past discomfitures and the present all-pervading slush. Some hitherto latent genius rushed into the following rhyme yesterday, and published it by placing it on one of the mounds of mud:

O, the slush, the terrible slush,
Black as mud and thick as mush.
The streets of New-York are hidden from sight,
While the people cry out in terrible plight—
O, the slush, the terrible slush!
Judge WHITING, Judge WHITING, when you get your due,
Men, women and children will surely hang you;
You draw your money and live with a rush,
While we lie buried in terrible slush.
O, the slush, the terrible slush!

AMUSEMENTS.

La Grande Duchesse in Brooklyn—Panic in the Academy.

The Academy of Music in Brooklyn was absolutely packed last night at the performance of "La Grande Duchesse," and the opera had proceeded with entire success until the second scene of the third act, when smoke was detected by the quick nostrils of some of the people. Immediately some half a dozen couples arose and precipitately left the house; others followed, and in five minutes time a perfect panic ensued, hundreds rising and preparing to rush out, when Col. BATEMAN came upon the stage and said:

"Ladies and gentlemen, what is the matter? I assure you there is no fire—there is no trouble. Won't you oblige me by taking and keeping your seats? Some gentlemen have said there is smoke in the house. That may be, but there is no fire; and if there should be, the better way would be for you not to crush and mash each other by rushing out in this absurd manner."

Order was at once restored, and Mr. BATEMAN retired. He subsequently reappeared and said he was glad to state that the smoke was occasioned by the ignition of some wood in the furnace. The audience applauded vociferously, and the performance proceeded to a successful termination.

It seems that the fireman emptied the furnace during the performance, so that he should not be detained late, and the wood near the fire kindled, sending forth the smoke that caused the scare.

Various Dramatic Notes—American and Foreign News.

LOTTA appears at Pike's Opera House on the 16th inst., as *Topsy*. Her present engagement is limited to six nights.

The builders are busy with Mr. BOOTH's new theatre, corner Twenty-third-street and Sixth-avenue. The walls have reached the second story already, and very substantial-looking walls they appear to be.

JULIA DEAN is to be buried to-day. The funeral will take place at 3 o'clock, from Dr. EWER's church, in Fifth-avenue, corner Thirty-fifth-street.

Mrs. J. W. WALLACK appeared as *Hermoine*, in "Winter's Tale," on Friday evening, at the Walnut-street Theatre—for Mr. WALLACK's benefit. Mr. WALLACK played *Leontes*.

OLIVE LOGAN gave a "Stage Struck" *matinée* in Philadelphia yesterday.

Mr. JOHN E. OWENS is advertised to appear in Providence March 11, for one evening only, as *Solon Shingle* and *De Boots*.

In lieu of any theatrical excitement, the Purim masquerade, to come off on the 23d, is agitating society in Montgomery, Ala.

"Arrah-na-Pogue" is the reigning favorite in Charleston, S. C., Mr. and Mrs. HENRY WATKINS play in it.

Mlle. JANAUSCHECK made her last appearance in Milwaukee, and had her benefit last night, 7th.

"Under the Gaslight" drew crowded houses for three nights in Poughkeepsie this week. The "Olympic Company" from New-York played it.

A panorama of the "Indian Massacre in 1862" seems to be the most cheerful entertainment now open in St. Pauls, Minn.

A French opera troupe from New-Orleans is pleasing the people of Mobile. DAN BRYANT has just closed his engagement at the theatre in the same city.

Mr. EDWIN BOOTH and Miss MARY MCVICKER commence an engagement for six nights in Newark, on the 9th, as *Romeo* and *Juliet*.

CHARLES DICKENS is to read in Hartford March 25.

A female Leotard—Mlle. ASELLA—who does wonderful things on a triple *trapese*, is one of the sensations of London.

Miss HERBERT, a favorite London actress, is playing at two theatres nightly. She acts *Mme. Pompadour* in "Narcisse" at the Lyceum, and the principal part in "The Needful" at the St. JAMES. Recently the late hour at which "Narcisse" concluded, caused her to disappoint the St. James people, who were sitting up and waiting for her return from the other theatre.

Mr. ROBERTSON's new comedy of "Play" is said to be one of the efforts of his early and unpracticed pen, hitherto unacted, and now remodeled after his later style. The piece does not deal with the horrors of gambling in any way, and dice or chance has little or nothing to do with it, though the scene is placed in Baden. It is a story of wedded and unwedded love—a maid and a wife, (the latter an actress,) and a young, wealthy, but bashful London cit, and a broken-down adventurer, (the husband of the actress,) being the leading characters.

Mr. PALGRAVE SIMPSON has dramatized EDMUND YATES' novel of *Black Sheep* in connection with the author. Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS is to play the character of *Routh*, and Mrs. CHARLES MATHEWS that of *Harriet*.

WESTLAND MARSTON has written a new play for Mr. SOTHERN, which was to be produced in London Feb. 29.

Mme. CELESTE took her departure from Australia, early in January, for England.

The Queen's Theatre in Cape Town was destroyed by fire on Jan. 19.

HENRY BYRON, the burlesque writer and author of "£100,000," played at Wallack's a year ago, is lessee and manager of two theatres in Liverpool.

The London *Sun* states that the representation of "Kean" at the Odeon was taken advantage of by the audience, many of them students, to make a regular political demonstration. In one part of the piece it is said, "There is equal justice for all in England;" whereupon the naughty hearers cried out, "Not in France." Afterward "*Pas en France*" was repeated in all places where the audience could put it in, by way of chorus.

A new piece by STERLING COYNE, just produced at the Olympic Theatre in London, is entitled "The Woman of the World." It is an adaptation of the French comedy "Les Coulisses de Vie," which may have suggested the play acted at WALLACK's old theatre, some years ago, under the name of "First Impressions." The opening of both plays are somewhat alike: The hero, entering a fashionably-furnished drawing-room, finds nearly all the rest of the *dramatis personæ* fast asleep in different attitudes, although the hour is supposed to be 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Investigating the cause of this extraordinary phenomenon, he at last comes to one wakeful gentleman. This is *Mr. Sheridan Jones*, (MR. R. SOUTAR,) a dramatic author, who has been invited to read his last new play to a select intellectual circle assembled at the house of *Mr. Gideon Goldenbird*, (Mr. HORACE WIGAN,) a reputed millionaire, and who by the operation has soothed where he hoped to excite his audience. When the sleepers are aroused by the accidental fall of a small table they mechanically burst into an unanimous expression of applause, as if they had just heard a brilliant passage, and the effect is comical in the extreme.

Mr. BANDMANN has appeared in London, at the Lyceum Theatre, as *Narcisse*. The play has been newly altered for the English stage and reduced to three acts by Mr. TOM TAYLOR; thus: with BRACHVOGEL, its original author, and the three or four American adapters (including Mr. DE WALDEN) who had a hand in its preparation, "Narcisse" is probably about the most fathered play on the stage. The *Pall Mall Gazette* sums up the performance thus:

"*Narcisse*" is but a melo-drama, and not a very lively specimen of its class. Mr. BANDMANN, so far as he may be judged by his performance of *Narcisse*, appears to be an animated actor without any special histrionic capacity not at present sufficiently represented on the English stage. His manner has about it something of an amateur's ungainliness, and his performance is not distinguished by any marked artistic character."

A troupe of eighteen acrobats, calling themselves the "Oriental Family," have appeared at Covent Garden Theatre. They are said to be expert, but not novel, except in name: CABOTRRE, LAMJOO MUNGROO, BYRILO, MOULAH RUX, (said to be genuine Pulwanghoers,) being samples of the cognomens of this sweet company.

AUBER's last new comic opera, "My First Day of Happiness," produced at Paris Feb. 21, is said to have made a hit. The correspondent of the London *Morning Herald* says: "There is no precedent in the musical annals of a *maestro* having achieved such a signal triumph at the end of so long and so full a career, for this daughter of his old age has all the freshness and gracioueness of youth and genius. TITIAN painted a picture when nearly a centenarian, and proudly signed it, '*Titianus, fecit, fecit, fecit.*' Surely, Maestro AUBER could also sign three times the partition of the 'First Day of Happiness.'" The action of the opera takes place in the last century, under the burning sun of India. This is AUBER's fortieth work. His first one, "*Le Séjour Militaire*," was produced fifty-five years ago, (Jan. 27, 1813,) when its composer was thirty-one years old. The critic of *Le Moniteur* will not say that this last work of the veteran betrays no signs of old age. But he compares it to a tree in which there are some dead branches, but at the same time beautiful tender buds, showing vigorous sap in unexpected places. Most of the *feuilletonistes* are agreed that it is a better work than AUBER's last, the "Fiancée du Roi de Garbe."

A new comedy called "Tout pour un Habit," is the brightest novelty in Parisian theatricals. The wife of a husband who is very volatile, hides her husband's dress-clothes—coat, waistcoat, and unmentionables—just at the moment that he is going to dress for a masquerade. The husband, virtuous to a promise which he has made, is compelled to let his wife depart without him. It is now that the dreadful idea enters the mind of the wicked husband that this is quite an intrigue in his own style—a trick that his wife has played him in order to get rid of him. Jealousy, in every form possible and improbable, visits him, and, at last, remembering that it is to be a fancy-dress ball, he attires himself in his dressing-gown, turned inside out, and, with a cashmere shawl, makes a formidable turban, so that he looks just the Oriental. Of course, after running the gauntlet of a great many curious incidents on account of his Eastern-like but scanty costume, he meets with his wife, and has the best reason in the world to consider himself a jealous blockhead and the neglecter of one of the loveliest of women.

OBITUARY.

Death of Hon. Richard H. Bayard.

Hon. RICHARD H. BAYARD, a son of Hon. JAS. A. BAYARD, of Delaware, died in Philadelphia on Wednesday, in the seventy-second year of his age. In politics he originally associated with the Whig Party. He was twice chosen United States Senator from Delaware, serving from 1836 to 1839, and from 1841 to 1845. In 1850 he was sent to Belgium as Charge d'Affaires. Upon his return he settled in Philadelphia, where he has since resided, taking no active part in politics, though sympathizing with the Democratic Party.

VIRGINIA.

The Convention—Impeachment—The Elective Franchise—Political—The Moon Ghost a Yankee Trick—Suppression of the Sensation Papers.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Wednesday, March 4, 1868.

A petition from the people of Alexandria in opposition to the continuance of the Stay law, or if it be continued, that it be restricted to debts not exceeding $50, as the entire operation of the law served only as a protection to the wealthy portion of the community. It was referred. The people of Alexandria did not suffer much by the war, as they were from the death of ELLSWORTH down enjoying the fat of the land in the bosom of a beneficent Union, and therefore they need no Stay laws.

IMPEACHMENT OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. CURTISS, of Bedford, (Radical,) called up his resolutions indorsing the impeachment of the President. Several Conservatives got the floor, one to offer a substitute, another to table the resolutions, and others to oppose them in different forms, when Mr. CARR, surnamed "previous question," from the fact that he does little else but enforce that gag, rose and convulsed the House with laughter by calling the previous question. The yeas and nays were called. two or three negroes voted "no." Mr. WALTON, whose name was last on the list, said he voted "no," because he was opposed to declaring any man guilty before he had been tried. The name of the President, who is an "eminent jurist," was next called, and he voted "yes." The call for the previous question prevailed, and the preamble and resolutions were adopted by an almost strict party vote of 55 yeas, 33 nays—CARTER, mulatto, of Powhatan, being the only Radical who voted in the negative.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the balance of the 100,000 was authorized to be distributed among the members, officers and printer was laid on the table, by the decisive vote of 62 to 19. This indicates a speedy adjournment, as the supplies will thus be exhausted.

Mr. GIBSON offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to draft articles of impeachment against ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the Northern States of North America and the Southern military districts.

Mr. HUNNICUTT—I move to throw it under the table.

It was ruled to be out of order, and could not be entertained.

ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

The Conservative minority report, which was offered as a substitute for the two Radical reports on the elective franchise, was taken up as first in order. It was simply the old provision of the Constitution, and restricted the franchise to white persons paying taxes, who shall be fully qualified upon the payment of the capitation tax. It was rejected by a strictly partisan vote.

The minority report of Mr. MADDOX, (Radical,) which differed only in some few details from that of the majority, was also rejected, and the report of Mr. HUNNICUTT was then taken up for consideration:

SECTION 1. Every male citizen of the United States, 21 years old, who shall have been a resident of this State six months, and of the county, city or town in which he shall offer to vote one month, next preceding any election, shall be entitled to vote upon all questions submitted to the people at such election; provided that no officer, soldier, seaman or marine of the United States army or navy shall be considered a resident of this State by reason of being stationed therein.

The first clause was amended, making the residence in the State "twelve months" instead of "six," and in the county "three" months instead of "one." Upon the latter alteration there was a lengthy discussion.

An amendment favoring native Virginians by allowing them to vote after *one* month's residence in the county, was proposed by a Radical, but voted down.

A proposition from the Conservative side requiring that the voter shall have paid his taxes, State and county, for the year preceding the election at which he offers to vote, was argued at great length—the Radicals holding that a man's poverty and inability to pay taxes, should no more be an impediment to his voting than to his fighting in defence of the State. The Conservatives meekly said that fighting, like taxation, was one of the burdens a State imposed upon the citizen in return for the protection it afforded to his life and property. They also held that any man who was not able to pay his capitation tax was not fit to be a citizen and a voter.

Brother HODGES consumed his five minutes in warning his Republican friends against the insidious wiles of the Conservatives, who were using every means to entrap them. This question of taxation was one of their schemes that required watching.

Mr. FRENCH, Conservative, denied that fighting and voting had ever gone hand and hand in this country, for a person was required to bear arms at the age of eighteen, and was not permitted to vote till he was twenty-one. He was astonished that the colored men should refuse to pay the capitation tax, when the very object of it was the education of their children.

And so the argument went on. The Radicals knowing the inability of nine-tenths of the negroes to pay taxes, strenuously opposed it; while the other side, whose interest was that as many negroes should be kept from voting as possible, urged it very strongly. The proposition was finally withdrawn.

The first clause was then adopted—Mr. OWEN, of Halifax, being the only Conservative who voted in favor of it. The second clause, "Idiots and Lunatics," was read, Mr. THOMAS rose to offer an amendment, when Mr. PLATTE surprised the House with a motion to adjourn, which was carried. The reason for this movement was apparent when the Secretary announced that there would be a caucus of the Republican members this evening. It is called, of course, to amend the first section, so that Mr. HUNNICUTT's thirty thousand more white men shall be disfranchised. We shall know to-morrow the design of King Caucus. There is one lion in the path of the Radicals, however, which they cannot remove without again invoking the aid of Congress. They cannot prevent any person from voting on the adoption of the Constitution and for candidates for office at the same time, who is allowed the right of suffrage by the Reconstruction acts; if they could they certainly would.

POLITICAL.

The registration in the city is progressing rapidly, and the white people are thus far ahead. Every effort will be made to register all the white voters, and I have no fears but all the blacks will be registered also. The old registration stood 116,000 whites to 104,000 negroes, and while it is pretty generally conceded that the strength of the latter cannot be increased, the white people are confident that in the new registration they can add at least 20,000 to their numerical strength. The Conservatives are working very energetically, and will try to bring out their full strength, and elect the Governor, Congressmen and a majority of the General Assembly, to save the State from the disgrace of negro rule. They will nominate the best loyal material they can find, and it is not improbable that Gov. PIERPOINT may be named as their candidate for Governor. On the other hand, the Radicals see their danger, and will probably endeavor to win through the popularity of the Constitution and the high character of the candidates they will run. Should they nominate Gen. WICKHAM, he would be hard to beat, as he is very popular. Not only was he a good Union man before the war, but he is so now; and he is greatly respected for having fought all through the war—and bears the honorable scars which led to his promotion.

THE MOON GHOST, A YANKEE TRICK.

I suppose you know all about the ghost which for the past year has been haunting the premises of Mr. MOON, a wealthy farmer of Scottsville, Albemarle County. Well, I learn that the "perturbed spirit" has at last been laid—or rather two perturbed spirits—and that they are in jail. Some forty persons surrounded the premises and laid in wait for his ghostship a few nights since, and succeeded in capturing two negroes, who confessed to the whole plot. One of them is an excellent ventriloquist and slight-of-hand operator, and both say they were employed by a sharp Yankee to haunt Mr. MOON's house, in order that he might finally be induced to sell out at a sacrifice, when the shrewd individual from the land of steady habits would step in and purchase. It is further said that Mr. MOON during the war put a substitute in the Confederate army, and promised if he should be killed to provide for his family. The "sub" was killed, but the family it is alleged was not so well provided for as it might have been,—and this fact was seized upon to work up the plot. Mr. MOON's superstitious fears were to be worked upon by the accusing ghost of the slain soldier, seeking justice for the widow and the orphan. It is astonishing that these two negroes should have been able to keep this conspiracy in successful operation for so long a time and baffle any attempt at discovery. My informant states that the negroes were lodged in jail; but their white employer is not forthcoming.

SUPPRESSION OF THE "SENSATIONALS."

The Grand Jury of the Hustings Court has created quite an excitement among the patrons of the sensation papers, by suppressing the circulation of the *Last Sensation*, the *Police Gazette* and the *Police News*. The complaint against them is that the artists did not clothe their figures modestly enough. It will be quite a loss to the news-dealers—but these grand juries are composed of such modest people. "Because thou art grown virtuous shall we have no more cakes and ale."

The ice in the Potomac has deprived us of New-York papers for two days, and the people are much grieved.

KAPPA.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Recent Improvements—The Dome Surmounted by a Magnificent Weather Vane—The Interior to be Furnished with an Elaborate Time-piece.

Within the past twelve months so many changes and improvements have been wrought at the New-York Custom-house that those who were familiar with its internal appearance before that period would now, perhaps, in making a survey, experience some difficulty in believing that they were gazing upon the same structure. The large rotunda, formerly the daily resort of stock and exchange brokers, is now filled with high desks arranged in the form of a circle, while in the immediate centre of the apartment appear other desks, inclosed within a railing. The large number of offices, too, on the various floors of the building have been thoroughly renovated, the staircases widened, the walls and ceilings whitened, and, in fact, general and comprehensive changes, looking to the convenience of the officials, and adding to the architectural beauty of the interior structure, have been instituted. Not the least attractive of the recent additions is a large and magnificent weather-indicator which revolves over the dome. The task of adjusting the indicator to its place was completed yesterday, and to-morrow the staging and tackle employed for the purpose will be removed, and the indicator left free to be controlled by the action of the wind. This indicator, or vane, is twenty-four feet in length and four and a half feet in width, and is constructed of solid iron. The shaft which sustains it is firmly braced by rods extending to the base of the dome, where they are secured by wrought-iron bolts. In order to obtain an easy and unimpeded motion, the portion of the shaft to which the vane is attached rests upon five rollers, concealed from sight, and which pass round a groove in the lower section of the main shaft. By this ingenious mechanism the difficult and dangerous task of climbing up the dome at stated intervals to oil the works is obviated. The object of the vane is to acquaint shipmasters and others interested in marine affairs with the direction of the wind. The vane is of sufficient size to be easily perceived from the Narrows. Within the dome, and, of course, in view of persons occupying the rotunda, is another vane, so connected with the outer one as to be guided wholly by the movement of the latter. This vane, 37 feet 9 inches in length, penetrates a solid sphere of wood 18 inches in diameter. The part corresponding to the feathers of an arrow is 6 feet long and 2½ feet wide. The pointer is of like measurement. Both the vane and the sphere are gilted.

Directly in the centre of the rotunda is to be placed a clock of superb workmanship. It will be supported by a bronze column of the pure Corinthian order of architecture. On the cap of the column will rest a globe also of pure bronze, and six feet in diameter. In this globe will be placed four dials which can be seen from any part of the room. The globe itself will support a beautifully carved eagle with spread wings, measuring six feet from tip to tip. The movements of the clock will be inclosed in a room, expressly fitted for the purpose, in the basement of the building. Beneath each dial plate will appear the words "Browne & Spaulding's Time," that firm being the contractors to furnish all the works of which the foregoing is a description. The excellent taste displayed by this firm in selecting the Corinthian order as the model of a column, results in a perfect harmony in their work with the interior surroundings of the rotunda. It may not be uninteresting to state here that the origin of the Corinthian capital is said to have been an accidental instance of good fortune. It is related that a matron of Corinth, whose child was dead, with that kind of regard which we show to the memory of those we love, brought her basket of playthings, consisting chiefly of small vases, and placed it on the grave, which she covered over with a flat tile. The basket happened to be set accidentally on the root of an acanthus, which soon afterward sprang up; but it being depressed in the middle, the leaves and flowerets grew up around it. The flowerets finding themselves resisted by the angles of the tile, were obliged to convolve in the form of volutes. This singular object might have been passed unnoticed by the ignorant, but whatever is beautiful, whether uncommon or not, is an object of attention to the well-informed. CALLIMACHUS, an Athenian sculptor, passing by the grave, was struck with the elegant appearance of the basket thus decorated by the luxuriant acanthus, presenting to his penetrating eye an idea for the Corinthian order, which he afterward executed—the angular flowerets forming the helices of the capital, the central ones the caulicoles, the basket the campana or bell, and the tile the abacus. Some are of the opinion that this order originated with Solomon's Temple and that it is of divine origin; but the chapiters or capitals then executed, according to VILLALPANDUS, were of the foliage of the palm-tree and not of the acanthus.

The Custom-house clock will doubtless be placed in position within a few days, to be alike an ornament to the rotunda and a useful object to the officials and the public.

Fire Escapes—Conflict of Authority.

The following correspondence has passed between the Inspector of Buildings and the Board of Health, touching alleged undue interference in the matter of fire-escapes on the part of the Inspectors of the Board of Health with the employes of the Public Buildings Department;

DEPARTMENT FOR THE SURVEY AND INSPECTION OF BUILDINGS—OFFICE, No. 2 FOURTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1868.

Dr. Stone, President Metropolitan Board of Health:

DEAR SIR: I find great inconvenience and unnecessary trouble in enforcing the law with which this Department is charged in reference to the matter of placing fire-escapes upon tenement-houses in this City, owing to a conflict of opinion which occurs between the Inspectors of this Department and those attached to the one under the control of your Board. In several instances owners or other persons having charge of the class of property in question have been informed by your Inspectors that the law did not require appliances to facilitate escape in case of fire, when under the law which this Department is charged with executing they are clearly and absolutely necessary.

Inasmuch as the Department for the survey and inspection of buildings is specially charged with the execution of the law relating to the matter of fire-escapes, I think it would subserve the best interests of the public, and remove a large proportion of the inconveniences now met with by its officers in the discharge of their duties, if your Inspectors were instructed to refrain from passing judgment upon such cases.

Any buildings that may come to the notice of your officers as being in need of fire-escapes or any other requirements to make them conform to the provisions of the law, and which properly belong to this Department, will, if referred to me, be promptly acted upon, and such information thankfully received. But where, as has been found to be the case, notices from your office have been served for that which comes within the jurisdiction of this Department, it creates confusion and trouble, not only to the parties served with such notices, but also to me, when I have already notified the parties of the work necessary to be done before they were notified by your Inspectors, as well as before sufficient time has elapsed for me to notify that such work was necessary. Respectfully, &c.,

JAMES M. MACGREGOR,
Superintendent of Buildings.

[Indorsement.]

OFFICE METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, No. 301 Mott-street, New-York, March 4, 1868.

Respectfully referred to the Sanitary Superintendent, who will confer with Mr. MACGREGOR and report to the Board.

By order of the Metropolitan Board of Health.

EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

OFFICE SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT METROPOLITAN BOARD OF HEALTH, No. 301 Mott-street, New-York, March 5, 1868.

James M. Macgregor, Esq., Superintendent of Buildings:

SIR: I beg respectfully to invite your attention to the fact that there has been referred to me by the Metropolitan Board of Health a communication from you stating that inconvenience and unnecessary trouble arise in your Department in consequence of the action of the Inspectors of the Board of Health with regard to fire-escapes on tenement houses. I regret that any action of said officers should appear to interfere with the just execution of the law, and I respectfully request definite information as to the occasion and manner of such alleged interference.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. B. DALTON,
Sanitary Sup't Metropolitan Board of Health.

Obsequies of the Late Daniel Lord.

Yesterday the remains of the late DANIEL LORD were carried to the Second-street Cemetery, and there interred. The funeral services were held in Rev. Dr. SPRING's church, corner of Thirty-seventh-street and Fifth-avenue, during which the building was crowded with the friends of the deceased.

Among the members of the profession to which the deceased belonged, present, were Judge Bonney, Judge Bosworth, C. Vandervoort, Judge Woodruff, (Court of Appeals,) Hugh Maxwell, Judge Kirkland, George Betts, Theodore W. Dwight, T. C. Buckley, E. H. Owens, E. J. Genet, John L. Cadwalader, George, Bliss, Sr., John B. Crosbie, S. L. M. Barlow, William M. Bliss, Francis B. Cutting, Henry Shedwick, Townsend Scudder, Joseph H. Choate, Gov. M. Ogden, (Treasurer Columbia College;) Stephen P. D. Nash, John Sherwood, John M. Knox, Jas C. Carter, Edgar S. Van Winkle, Ex-Gov. Hamilton Fish, Marshall S. Bidwell, Samuel E. Ruggles, E. C. Benedict, John Jay, &c.

The ceremonies were opened by the singing of the hymn:

"Servant of God well done,
Rest from thy loved employ."

After the singing of the hymn Rev. Dr. MURRAY reviewed the life of the deceased, and pointed out his Christian virtues as worthy of imitation by those which he left behind him. He mentioned that, moved by a sermon preached by Rev. Dr. SPRING in 1833, he became a member of that clergyman's congregation, and in 1834 was ordained a deacon. He to the end of his life continued a zealous, active member of the congregation, and filled the office of Superintendent of the Sabbath-schools.

Addresses were also made in eulogy of the deceased by Drs. ADAMS and SPRING, after which the body was removed to the burying-ground above named. The following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: William B. Astor, James Browne, Richard Irwin, Judge M. Ulsnoeter, William M. Evarts, John Taylor Johnston, Gardiner Spring, Jr., and John T. Irving.

The attendance to the cemetery, as to the church, was a very large one.

Meeting of the Museum Employes—$500 from P. T. Barnum & Co.

A meeting was held yesterday afternoon at the Dramatic Hall in East Houston-street by the "burnt out" employes of the Barnum Museum Company. After the minutes of a previous meeting had been read and adopted, the reports of the different committees were taken, and it was resolved that a morning and evening performance should be given at the Academy of Music on Wednesday. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be played in the morning, with Mrs. HOWARD as *Topsy*, that lady having kindly volunteered her services. A letter was then read from P. T. BARNUM, who, in the name of the Barnum and Van Amburgh Company, inclosed a check for $500, and also offered his services to lecture for the association if the distribution for all the funds were based on the *pro-rata* system. In consideration of this letter the resolution making the distribution of the funds equal to each person, without regard to the salaries they received, was annulled, and the *pro-rata* system was adopted. A committee of three was then appointed to convey the thanks of the association to the Barnum and Van Amburgh Company, and the meeting was adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CORONERS' CASES.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER in the basement No. 9 Gansevoort-street, over the remains of MARGARET TUOMEY, aged 45, and a native of Ireland, whose death proved to be the result of neglect, intemperance, destitution and exposure. The water stood nearly an inch deep on the floor of the room occupied by deceased. There was no fire, and the appearance of the room presented a terrible picture of filth and wretchedness. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the medical theory expressed by Dr. WETTENGEL....The same Coroner held another inquest yesterday at No. 163 Avenue B, over the body of HEINRICH WAGENER, aged four years, who was accidentally smothered by the mother during Friday night. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. ....Coroner KEENAN was notified yesterday to hold an inquest at Bellevue Hospital over the remains of MICHAEL BAKER, peddler of kindling wood, who died suddenly in his wagon on Friday night. His companion, THOMAS GEARY, was arrested by the Eighteenth Ward Police, on suspicion of there being foul play. After an investigation, Coroner KEENAN discharged the prisoner, as the deceased died a natural death.

THE PURIM BALL.—As usual, the Jewish Festival of Purim will be celebrated this year by the seventh annual fancy dress Purim Ball, which is to occur at Pike's Opera House to-morrow night. This will be the first reunion held in the new structure, and particular care has therefore been taken to give to the decorations all the novelty and brilliancy attainable. As for the carnivalistic features of the affair, they will be numerous. There will be no procession, it is true, but many comic impersonations and pageants. First will be exhibited a plan for the reconstruction of Barnum's Museum; then an invention known as the Iron-Man on Broadway; again, a tableau illustrative of Prince Carnival flying from New-York after the Purim Ball; and finally, a number of side-shows, the enumeration of which would convey a very faint idea of their character. The music will be under the personal supervision of THEODORE THOMAS. The reputation of the organizers of the ball, and the extensive preparations they are making for the *soirée* to be held to-morrow, give every assurance of its attractiveness.

ST. PATRICK AND THE POLICE.—Yesterday a delegation from the Convention of Irish Societies, led by Mr. EDWARD L. CAREY, called upon Superintendent KENNEDY to request the assistance of the police on the 17th of March, at the procession in honor of ST. PATRICK. Mr. KENNEDY agreed to furnish a police escort, and to extend the protection of the police to the Societies on the occasion in question, but protested against the proposed route, viz.: through the Bowery, Chatham-street, the Park and Broadway; suggesting instead, the Bowery Canal-street, and Broadway. He, however, referred the delegation to the Police Commissioners, whose orders in the matter he should await, and the gentlemen left with the understanding that they are to see the Commissioners on the subject to-morrow.

FIRE IN A FOUNDRY.—At 9 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the one-story building, Nos. 146 and 148 Jane-street, occupied by EDWARD LYON as an iron foundry. The flames occasioned a damage of $1,000, understood to be covered by insurance. Messrs. BROOKS & FITZGERALD, ship-chandlers, on the corner of Twelfth-street, sustained a loss of $200; no insurance.

FUNERAL OF A SOLDIER.—Private JOHN PETERS who served throughout the rebellion and distinguished himself, but who returned bringing with him the seeds of consumption, died on Friday last. His funeral will take place to-day, from the Alanson Methodist Episcopal Church, Norfolk-street, where the veterans of his regiment will doubtless attend.

THE ELEVATED RAILROAD.—The experimental half-mile of the elevated railway in Greenwich-street, approaches completion, and a car will be placed upon it in a few days. Early next week it is expected a fair experiment will be made in the presence of the Committee appointed by the Governor to report upon the project.

SALE OF A PRIVATE LIBRARY.—Messrs. LEAVITT & STREBEIGH will sell to-morrow evening the contents of a private library containing many of the latest and best works on the history of this country, works on agriculture, botany, mechanics and statistics. Many finely-illustrated books are also to be sold in this collection.

MAN DROWNED.—At 9 o'clock yesterday, as JOSEPH MCNEIR and PATRICK DAILY, employed by the New York Spile-driving Company, were towing logs in the North River with a boat, they were thrown out by a cake of ice. DAILY was drowned before he could be rescued.

POLICE ARRESTS FOR THE WEEK.—The following were the arrests made in this City by the Police during the week just ended: Saturday, Feb. 29, 213; Sunday, March 1, 93; Monday, 197; Tuesday, 213; Wednesday, 177; Thursday, 183; Friday, 182. Total, 1,258.

OPENING OF RIVER NAVIGATION.—The Harlem and Peck-slip Navigation Company began yesterday to break up the ice in the Harlem River, and it is expected that the boats of the company will resume their trips to-morrow.

The popularity of the new Wood Hangings for application to walls is best seen by the very large orders that are given for this new and elegant style of decoration.

The New-York Wood Hangings Company have secured eligible apartments near Union-square, which are being fitted up with beautiful varieties of these Wood Hangings, and in the meantime they keep their rooms at No. 179 Broadway, where visitors are still constantly thronging to examine the practical working of one of the most novel and affective enterprises of the present day.—*Evening Post.*

Hazard & Caswell's
PURE AND SWEET
COD LIVER OIL,
"BEST IN THE WORLD,"
manufactured on the sea-shore by
CASWELL, HAZARD & CO.,
Under Fifth-avenue Hotel. —*Advt.*

FATAL KEROSENE EXPLOSION.—The wife of DAVID LEWIS, residing near Sharpstown, Salem County, while ascending the stairs, with a child in her arms and a kerosene lamp in her hand, was burned to death, the lamp exploding. Mr. LEWIS was severely burned in trying to save her. To prevent such accidents, use none but the Lighthouse Burner. Sold, wholesale and retail, at A. KNAPP's, No. 255 Pearl-st., New-York. Can be applied to all ordinary lamps. Price 50 cents each.—[*Advertisement.*]

"SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS."—The proprietor of the above named article refers to the medical faculty of the United States for the purity and medicinal quality of his Gin. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and for sale by all druggists and grocers.—*Advertisement.*

Save your doctor's bills by using WISTAR's Balsam of Wild Cherry for coughs, colds, &c.—*Advertisement.*

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect dye, harmless, reliable, instantaneous. No disappointments, no ridiculous tints, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

The Celebrated Missisquoi Spring Water, the only known cure for cancer and Bright's disease, and a specific for scrofula, salt rheum and all cutaneous diseases, is for sale by the principal druggists and at the agency, No. 535 Broadway. As the demand for this water is greater than the supply, this notice is intended to caution the public against imposition. None genuine unless the name of "MISSISQUOI A SPRINGS" is blown in the glass bottle, and the corks branded in like manner.

At Lowest Manufacturers' Prices.—POLLAK & SON'S warranted Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar-holders, at their stores, 692 Broadway, near 4th-st., and 27 John-st., near Nassau. Repairing done; boiling, $1.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

DIED.

CARPENTER.—On Friday, March 6, of membraneous croup, IRVING RICHARDS CARPENTER, aged 1 year, 7 months and 6 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, Hackensack, N. J., on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Train leaves New-York at 12 o'clock M., via Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st.

DAVIS.—On Thursday, March 5, Mrs. MARGARETTE DAVIS, in the 64th year of her age.

You have gone, dear mother, from us now—
To God's law we meekly bow.
You'll wait in heaven for your children dear,
While we must weep in sorrow here.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Willett-st. M. E. Church, on Sunday afternoon at 1½ o'clock.

COOPER.—Suddenly, on Friday, March 6, at the residence of her father-in-law, No. 231 East 39th-st., JULIA DEAN, wife of James G. Cooper, in the 37th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from Christ Church, (Dr. Ewer's,) corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st., on Sunday, the 8th inst., at 3 P. M.

DE LORTIE.—On Friday, March 6, Mrs. ELIZA DE LORTIE, wife of J. L. De Lortie, and eldest daughter of Lawrence and Eliza Brookes De Garmo, aged 22 years, 6 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 361 Broome-st., on Sunday, the 8th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M.

HENRY.—On Saturday morning, March 7, HARMON B. HENRY, in the 45th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 239 East 18th-st., on Monday, the 9th inst., at 2 P. M.

JESSUP.—At Piermont, N. Y., on Monday, March 2, after a protracted illness, JULIA ANN JESSUP, in the 56th year of her age, relict of the late Samuel Stansbury Jessup.

MANSFIELD.—On Saturday, March 7, AUGUSTUS H. MANSFIELD, of the firm of Haviland, Lindsey & Co.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 130 129th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Monday, March 9, at 1 o'clock P. M.

PASCALL.—On Friday, at 6:40 P. M., NETTIE C., daughter of Richard H. and Nettie Pascall, aged 7 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend service at the residence of Mrs. Lasher, No. 76 Jane-st., this (Sunday) afternoon at 4½ o'clock.

ROE.—On Friday, March 6, GEORGE F. ROE, late of Patchogue, L. I., aged 29 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Sunday,) at 1 P. M., from his late residence, No. 49 Nassau-st., Brooklyn.

REID.—On Thursday, March 5, after a short but severe illness, SAMUEL, beloved husband of Catharine, and son of Robert Reid, of Ballymena, County Antrim, Ireland, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Pyramid Lodge No. 490, F. & A. M., and Hudson Association are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 494 9th-av., corner of 41st-st., on Sunday, the 8th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

SELLAR.—On Saturday, March 7, WILLIAM ALEXANDER, second son of David P. Sellar, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday morning at 9½ o'clock.

WEMYSS.—On Wednesday, March 4, of puerperal intermittent diarrhoea, MARGARET E., wife of Francis S. Wemyss, in the 36th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, Suydam-st., between Myrtle and Central avs., Brooklyn, E. D., at 2 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"SPECIAL NOTICE."
EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH.

The undersigned have agreed to act as a committee to carry out the purposes of the late meeting at the Cooper Institute in behalf of Washington College, Virginia, and to receive any contributions from friends favoring the measures of relief for the South advocated on that occasion. All contributions to this object will be duly acknowledged in the leading papers of this City. Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., No. 11 Nassau-st.; Prof. Roswell D. Hitchcock, No. 9 University-place; Henry Clews, Esq., banker, No. 32 Wall-st.; Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Brooklyn; Messrs. Hoyt & Gardner, bankers, No. 5 New-st. The kind coöperation tendered by these friends is gratefully acknowledged and authorized. In behalf of Washington College.

EDWD. PAYSON WALTON, Agent.

March 7, 1868.

FURNITURE.

A splendid assortment, of new and elegant designs. Also, plain furniture in great variety, at
POPULAR PRICES!
MEEKS, No. 686 Broadway.

A MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF the Bar will be held in the United States District Court-room on MONDAY, March 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking suitable action in reference to the death of Daniel Lord.

J. W. GERARD, M. S. BIDWELL,
CHARLES O'CONOR, EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE,
HENRY NICOLL, WM. M. EVARTS,
WM. ALLEN BUTLER, Committee.

NEW-YORK, March 6, 1868.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE GREAT SALE of 246 LOTS on CENTRAL PARK by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., by order of the Executor of Mrs. Sarah Talman, deceased, on TUESDAY, March 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, including one entire block FACING CENTRAL PARK.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF THE NEW Church (Swedenborgian).—Rev. J. C. AGER will deliver a lecture this (SUNDAY) evening, in the Chapel of the Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st., near Court. Subject: *Are the Father and Son distinct persons?* How the New Church explains the apparent separation and subordination of Jesus Christ. Services at 7½; morning service at the same place at 10½. Seats free.

REV. F. C. EWER WILL REPEAT BY request the "Annual Sermon in behalf of St. Luke's Home for Aged Women," THIS (Sunday) EVENING, March 8, at 7:30 o'clock, at St. Ann's Episcopal Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av.

TRINITY CHAPEL, WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR Broadway.—Short Choral service with sermon every SUNDAY EVENING, at 7¼ o'clock. At this service all the seats are free.

NEW-JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORSHIP, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES, Pastor. Morning service 11 o'clock, evening lecture 7½ o'clock.

BAPTIST—BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching to-day, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. POPE YEAMAN, the Pastor.

CHURCH OF ALL SOULS, CORNER 4TH-AV. and 20th-st.—Rev. Dr. G. W. BRIGGS, of Cambridgeport, Mass., will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, March 8. Morning service, 10¾; evening, 7½.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR, East 25th-st., near Madison-av.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, EIGHTH-AV.—During the SUNDAY AFTERNOONS of Lent the choir of this Church, under the direction of Prof. DACHAUER, will perform the "Stabat Mater," at 4 o'clock P. M., in place of Vespers. The following will be the programme:

Sunday, March 8, Stabat Mater by	Poissons
Sunday, March 15, Stabat Mater by	Concone
Sunday, March 22, Stabat Mater by	Barrault de S. André
Sunday, March 29, Stabat Mater by	Pergolese
Palm Sunday, April 5, Stabat Mater by	Rossini
Sunday March 8, Stabat Mater by	Ancos

ZION CHAPEL, THIRD-AV., NEAR 12TH-st.—Rev. JAS. MURRAY, Curate.—SUNDAYS, service and sermon 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; Sunday-school 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Industrial, for girls free to all, every Saturday, No. 250 East 12th-st., from 10 to 12. The Lenten services are Wednesday and Friday mornings; Prayer and Litany at 9¼ evenings; service and lecture at 7½. The Holy Eucharist on the second Sunday morning in every month. Baptism at any service. Seats free.

AMERICAN CHURCH UNION—COURSE of sermons on Church principles. On SUNDAY EVENING, the 8th of March, Rev. Dr. DIX will preach in the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 9th-av. and 28th-st. Subject—*The Position of the Episcopal Church with reference to the Ministry*; and Rev. Dr. SWOPE in the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., near 5th-av. Subject—*The Old and the New*. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

CITY MISSIONS.—A PUBLIC MEETING IN behalf of the New-York City Mission will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, March 8, at 7½ o'clock, in the Broadway Tabernacle, 6th-av., corner of 34th-st. Rev. Dr. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON, Rev. Dr. JAMES O. MURRAY, Rev. Dr. HENRY G. WESTON, Rev. Dr. JOHN THOMSON and Rev. Dr. PETER STRYKER will take part in the services.

CITY EVANGELIZATION.—THE SIXTH public meeting of the New-York Diocesan Committee of the American Church Missionary Society will be held in the Chapel of the Shepherd's Flock, No. 330 West 43d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, the 8th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be made by Rev. Dr. JOHN COTTON SMITH, J. K. HOMANS, B. B. LEACOCK and JOHN W. TRIMBLE. The public are cordially invited to attend.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 8th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; at corner of Water and Dover sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

NEW-YORK PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CITY MISSION SOCIETY.—Rev. THOS. GALLAUDET, D. D., will preach in behalf of this Society in Christ Church (5th-av., corner 35th-st.) on SUNDAY EVENING next, March 8, services commencing at 7½ o'clock. A collection to be made for St. Barnabas' Home.

THE FRIENDS OF THE CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, Brooklyn, E. D., will meet in South 5th-st., M. E. Church on SUNDAY, 8th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of completing their organization. Sermon by Rev. E. L. JANES. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered.

FIRST-PLACE M. E. CHURCH, CORNER of Henry and 1st-place.—Missionary services on SUNDAY, March 8. Rev. Dr. ANDREWS will preach at 10½ A. M.; Rev. Mr. PILLSBURY in the evening. Rev. A. S. HUNT will address the Sunday-school Missionary meeting at 2½ o'clock P. M.

THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, lately in 21st-st., will meet for worship, please God, in Trenor's Rooms, Lyric Hall, in 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. Sermon by the Minister, Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D.

REV. DR. GALLAUDET WILL PREACH in St. Timothy's Church, 57th-st., west of 8th-av., next FRIDAY EVENING, March 13, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Fruits meet for Repentance.* Sunday services at 10½ o'clock A. M., 3½ (Children's) and 7½ P. M. Daily service during Lent.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M., also at 7 o'clock P. M., followed by the usual prayer meeting. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE—3d-av., east side, between 77th and 78th sts., Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector. Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Evening prayer and sermon by Rev. WILLIAM H. COOKE, THURSDAY next, March 12, at 7½ P. M. All the seats are free.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2D-AV.—The revival meetings in this Church are continued with increasing interest. Rev. A. B. EARLE, the Evangelist, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., at 3 and 7½ P. M.; also every day during the week, Saturday excepted, at 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free.

G. C. ESRAY WILL PREACH AS usual at St. John's M. E. Church, 53d-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway, on SUNDAY, 8th, at 10½ and 7 o'clock. Morning subject—*The Doctrine of Liberty and the Epoch of the People.* Evening subject—*The Mysterious Tenant and His Ways of Life.* Seats free. All made welcome.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—Services, God willing, SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Discourse in the evening to young people, *True Religion the Highest Happiness.*

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st. The original mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Select pieces sung by the children.

GREAT REVIVAL AMONG THE SPIRitualists at Masonic Hall, No. 114 East 13th-st. Mr. N. FRANK WHITE, an inspired preacher and poet, speaks every SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Children's lyceum at 2½. Conference at 12 M.

CHAPEL OF THE SHEPHERD'S FLOCK OF THE CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, No. 330 West 43d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Rev. J. WM. TRIMBLE, Minister in charge. Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

JANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—SUNDAY, March 8, preaching at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Mr. ACKERLEY, of New-York East Conference. Missionary Meeting at 2 P. M., to be addressed by Rev. Mr. WALSH, the converted Catholic Priest. Preaching at 7½ P. M.

REV. LYMAN ABBOTT WILL PREACH at the New-England Church, West 41st-st., near 6th-av., in the MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½; will continue the course of lectures on *The Life of Christ.*

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector, will hold Divine service on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., in the Hall corner of Broadway and 28th-st. The Rector will preach. Seats free.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, (Rutger's College, 5th-av., above 41st-st.)—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Seats free. Anthem at the afternoon service, (8th inst.,) "Lord for Thy tender mercies sake."

NOTICE.—EVERETT ROOMS, BROADWAY, corner 34th-st., Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, Minister. Services morning and evening. Subject for evening, 7½ o'clock—*The Future Unalterable Condition of the Saved and the Lost.* Families and others invited. Seats free.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. W. L. HARRIS, D. D., one of the Secretaries of the Missionary Society, will preach at 10½ A. M. and Rev. C. H. APPLEGATE at 7 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and at 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Rev. E. G. BROOKS, D. D., will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129-st., THIS AFTERNOON, services commence at 3 o'clock; Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—TO-MORROW Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M.; Rev. R. BENJAMIN at 10½ A. M.; Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 3 P. M.—service being for deaf mutes; and Rev. Dr. EWER at 7½ P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—SUNDAY service at 3 P. M. Reception MONDAY at 1½ o'clock P. M. Exercises will be specially interesting. All interested in the education of poor children are invited to attend.

DODWORTH HALL.—HON. ROBERT DALE OWEN addresses First Spiritualist Society at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Intimations from the Spirit World.* Dr. HALLOCK discourses upon *Spiritualism* at 10½ o'clock. Conference at 3 o'clock. Seats free.

RUTGER'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st. This church is opened for morning and evening services. The Pastor, Rev. NATHANIEL W. CONKLING, will preach on SUNDAY, March 8, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. W. T. CLARKE will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Services commence at 3 o'clock. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

WEST 53D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av.—Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY next 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. The ordinance of Baptism will be administered at 7½ o'clock. Preaching every afternoon and evening next week.

BETHANY MISSION—CORNER OF 34TH-st. and Broadway.—Preaching on SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, by Bro. J. W. STEVENS. Sabbath-school at 10 and 2 o'clock. Come with us and we will do you good.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, NO. 126 West 16th-st. Evangelist preaching by Rev. W. H. CUTHBERT, B. A., on *The Now Closing Events of the Christian Dispensation*, on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½. Seats free. No collection.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH in Green-st. near Canal; services by the Pastor, Rev. DAVID MITCHELL, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the Evening, *Swearing.* All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, corner of Madison-av. and 47th-st. Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., will preach SUNDAY MORNING, 8th inst., at 10½ o'clock, and at 3½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

THE COMING MIGHTY EARTHQUAKE—Bishop SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject as above.

THERE WILL BE A PUBLIC CIRCLE THIS EVENING, at the rooms of Mr. J. B. Conklin, Test Medium, No. 100 12th-st., corner of 4th-av. Circle form at 8 o'clock. Admission, $1.

DR. C. STILES WILL HOLD A CIRCLE every WEDNESDAY EVENING at No. 346 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., to test the return of the spirits. Circle commences at 8 o'clock P. M. Fee 25 cents.

EXPOSITIONS OF HEBREW SCRIPTURES, very interesting to Jews, are given every SUNDAY EVENING at the Cooper Institute, in Room No. 24 at 7½ o'clock. All are invited.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Presbyterian Congregation.—Preaching on SABBATH, by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

EBENEZER MISSION SABBATH-School, northeast corner of 40th-st. and 8th-av., meets at 2½ P. M. Preaching by Rev. G. S. CHAMBERS, at 3½ P. M. All are cordially invited.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED. At 7 P. M. by Rev. J. W. HORN. Sacrament at 3 P. M.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR SEVENteenth-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M.

ST. MATTHEW'S FREE CHURCH.—Services temporarily in Harvard Hall, corner of 6th-av. and 42d-st., SUNDAY, A. M., 9½ and 10½, and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, CORNER Lexington-av. and 30th-st.—Rev. JAMES E. HOMANS, Rector. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 34TH-ST., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching morning and evening by Rev. G. W. LORD. Strangers invited.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, S. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 213 6th-av.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 7, 1868.

$2,000	U. S. 6s. '81, R.	111	800	Pacific Mail	111¼
20,000	U. S. 6s. '81, C.	111⅛	50	do	111⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67 New Issue	107	100	do s30	111
25,000	do	107	100	Atlantic Mail	99⅞
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20, C., '62	110⅞	100	Union Nav. s10	21
			15	Amer. Ex.	67¼
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '65	107⅞	100	Adams Ex.	72½
			100	do b30	73
2,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65 new	108⅛	100	U. S. Ex.	69¼
			500	Mer. Union Ex.	32¼
5,000	do	108⅛	25	do	32⅝
65,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	101⅛	200	do b30	32
2,500	do	101⅛	400	do s30	32½
60,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '65	109⅛	100	do	32⅝
			100	do	32⅜
20,000	do	109⅛	100	do s30	32⅛
4,000	do	109⅛	400	N. Y. Cen.	130½
25,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s 2d series	105⅞	200	do	130⅝
			2600	Erie R.	77
60,000	do	105⅞	200	do s30	78⅝
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s. ex-c.	66⅛	1200	do	77⅝
5,000	Tenn. 6s, new	63⅞	100	do s10	77
5,000	do	63⅞	100	do	77¼
10,000	do s5	63⅞	100	do s30	76⅞
10,000	do	63⅞	500	do	77⅞
10,000	do b30	63⅞	25	N. Y. & N. H. R.	140½
6,000	Vir. 6s, new	47⅞	20	do	141
20,000	Virginia 6s s30	48	200	Mich. S. & N. I.	91⅞
5,000	Ga. St. 7s	84⅞	100	do	92
15,000	do	85	100	Mich. Cen.	113
5,000	N. Car 6s x-c	63⅞	15	Panama R.	345
25,000	do	64	1,000	Chic. & N. W. 1st.	87⅝
4,000	N. Car. State 6s. new	64	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	69
			100	do	68⅛
3,000	do	64⅛	100	do	66⅞
14,000	M. 6s, H. & St. J. Issue	90	700	Chic. & N. W. P.	75⅝
			100	do	75⅞
10,000	do	90	200	Cleve. & Tol.	108⅛
20,000	Mo. St. 6s	88	200	Clev., P. & Ash. R.	105
1,000	do	88⅛	200	Mil. & St. P.	54⅛
2,000	Cal. 7s	133⅞	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	69½
3,000	do	134	100	do	69⅛
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s. '83	94⅞	200	T., W. & W.	54
9,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st.	94⅞	200	do	54⅛
1,000	C. & N. W. Con'd Con. Bds	87	400	do	54½
			1200	do b60	55
			200	do	54⅛
1,000	Gt. W. 2d m.	77⅞	100	do b30	56
9,000	do	77⅞	100	do b15	54⅛
1,000	Chi. & R. I. & P. RR. 7s	94⅛	300	Tol., W. & W. Pf.	74
			200	Bost., Hart. & E.	14⅛
13,000	Mor. & Es. 1st M.	98⅞	100	Tol., W. & W.	54½
4,000	C. & G. E 1st M.	82	100	do	54⅞
30	Ocean Bank	102⅞	200	N. J. Cen. R.	117
20	Am. Ex. Bank	119	100	P., Ft. W. & C. s30	101
25	Ninth National	105	50	do	101⅛
63	Union Bank	117	100	O. & Miss. R.	31⅞
100	Canton Co.	64	500	do	31⅛
50	Del. & Hud. Can.	148	600	Mar & Cin. 1st. Pf.	32
100	Cum. Coal Pf	34⅛	86	do	31⅛
100	do	34⅛	100	H. & St. J. Pf.	81
200	West. U. Tel	34⅜	50	do	80⅛
100	do	34⅜	10	do	80

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Tenn. 6s. new	63¼	100	M. So. & N. I. R. b30	92
5,000	do	63⅜	200	do	91½
14,000	do	63⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R.	138⅝
12,000	Missouri 6s	88	50	P., F. W. & C.	101
10,000	Ga. St. 7s	85	300	do	101⅛
25,000	N. Car. 6s x-c	64¼	400	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	76⅛
5,000	Virginia 6s. new	48½	1800	do	76½
100	West U. Tel. s30	34⅜	100	do b30	76⅞
200	Pacific Mail	111	14	do	76
300	Atlantic Mail	99⅛	500	Clev. & Tol.	108
600	Adams Ex.	72½	400	do	108⅛
50	do	72¾	200	M. & St. P.	54⅛
200	do	72⅜	100	do	54
40	American Ex.	68	400	M. & St. P. Pf.	69½
100	Mer. U. Ex.	33	150	do	69
300	U. S. Ex.	69⅝	100	Tol., W. & W.	54½
200	N. Y. Cen.	129⅝	100	do	54¼
600	Erie R.	77¾	100	do	54½
1200	do	77⅝	200	do b60	54
600	Reading R.	94⅛	100	do b5	54½
1000	Ohio & Miss. R.	31⅜			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

300	Mer. U. Ex.	32⅝	100	Erie R. Pf.	77¾
500	do s30	32⅝	100	Tol., W. & W.	53½
200	do	32½	200	Mil. & St. Paul Pf	69½
200	Atlantic Mail	99¾	100	do	69¼
100	N. Y. Cen.	130½	100	do	69½
300	M. & St. P. R.	54⅛	100	Ohio & Miss.	31¼
300	do	54⅛	100	Mich. S. & N. I. c	91½
600	Erie R.	75¼	200	Clev. & Pitts.	95⅞
600	do	75⅝	400	do	95½
2200	do	76	200	Clev. & Tol.	107⅞
1100	do	76½	200	do c	107⅞
800	do c	76⅝	500	Chi. R. I. & P.	98⅛
600	do	76¼	200	Chic. & N. W.	68
800	do	76⅜	300	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	75⅛
4400	do	76⅛	800	do	75⅝
2100	do	76⅝	400	do	75½
2800	do	76¾	200	do c	75⅝
1600	do c	76½	20	Am. Ex. Co.	67½
2100	do	76⅞	100	Quick. Min. Co.	21⅞
6200	do	77	200	Mariposa Pr.	11
3400	do	77⅛	100	Canton Co. b30	63¼
200	do s5	77⅛	100	do	63½
2100	do	77¼	100	do	63⅝
600	do s15	76¾	200	Pac. Mail	111
800	do c	77⅛	100	do	111⅛

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200	Wells-Fargo Ex.	40¼	300	Tol. W. & W.	54⅛
100	Mer. U. Ex.	32⅝	500	do	54⅛
300	Adams Ex.	72⅛	300	Mil. & St. P.	54⅛
100	Cumberland Coal.	34½	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	69⅝
100	U. S. Ex. Co.	69¾	100	P., F. W. & Ch.	101½
100	do	69½	100	Ohio & Miss. R.	31⅜
100	Canton Co.	63¾	600	Bost., H. & E.	14½
100	do b30	64	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	91⅝
100	do	63⅝	500	Chic., R. I. & P.	98
100	Pacific Mail c	111⅛	300	Clev. & Pitts	95⅛
300	W. U. Tel	34⅜	400	do	95⅝
100	N. Y. Cen. c	129⅝	400	Cl. & Tol	108¼
100	Erie Pref.	78½	200	do b10	108¼
1200	Erie R.	77½	200	Chi. & N. W. R.	68⅛
1800	do	77⅝	100	do	68
500	do c	77⅝	600	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	75¾
4200	do	77¾	100	do b10	75⅞
200	do s5	77¾	500	do b3	75⅞
300	do b10	77⅞	300	do b3	76
200	do b3	77⅞	100	Atlantic Mail	99¾
500	do c	77¾	200	do	99⅝

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Mer. U. Ex.	32¾	100	Erie Pf.	78½
50	do	33	100	Tol., W. & W.	53½
100	do b3	32¾	200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	69½
600	Pacific Mail	111	500	Ohio & M. R.	31⅛
300	do	111⅛	500	M. S. & N. I.	91½
100	do s10	111	200	Clev. & Tol	108½
100	West. U. Tel	34⅜	400	C., R. I. & P.	98
200	do	34⅝	100	do b15	98⅛
200	Erie R.	78¾	100	do s5	98
900	do	78⅝	200	Chi. & N. W.	68
200	do s4m	75	800	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	76⅛
1100	do	78½	200	do b3	76⅝
800	do	78	400	do	76⅝
200	do b3	78½	200	do b3	76½
100	N. Y. Cen. R. b5	129¾	200	do s3	76⅝
800	do	129¾	100	do s10	76⅝
200	Reading R.	94			

SATURDAY, March 7—P. M.

The dullness of the Gold Room for several days past, at steady prices, was varied this Afternoon by declaring sales at 140¾@140⅝@140½ ₩ cent. The business of the day, however, was quite moderate. The Gold for Cash delivery was easy and 5@6 ₩ cent. interest paid to carry over balances. The Foreign Exchanges closed dull with sales on the basis of 109½@109⅝ ₩ cent for 60-day Bankers on London. The Treasury Office received $499,000 Gold for Customs, making $2,510,000 for the week. The Office paid out $2,353,000 Gold for Interest on the United States 10-40 Loan. The receipts of Gold and Silver from California $1,552,000. The Export, of all descriptions, $1,543,290. The Banks lose $1,377,409 on their Specie averages of the week, and $1,536,563 in Greenbacks. Their general Deposite line falls off $914,498, while their Loans are increased £1,915,958. The Money market closed with an easy supply to the Brokers at 6 ₩ cent. Early in the day some of the bankers reported a good demand at this rate.

The Public Funds were dull on most descriptions, and there is a marked absence of speculation in nearly all the Gold bearing bonds and the 7-30 ₩ cent Notes. The Cable quotations continue steady at London and Frankfort, but only a moderate business appears to be doing in orders on the New-York market in the 5-20s of 1862. State Bonds were in good request, and on Georgias and New-York Bounty Bonds there was a further advance from Friday's sales.

On the Stock Exchange the Railway market was again much excited on Erie, with a further rise from 74¾ to 78¼ ₩ cent. The transactions of the day were altogether about 60,000 shares, of which 32,000 shares changed hands at the early 10 A. M. Open Board of Brokers. The rise of the day, as on Friday, was made with few interruptions in the way of reaction in demand or prices. The Street is confounded by the vigor of the movement, and the opinion is current that another week will develop some new, if not conclusive, measures to take the control of the Road out of the hands which have so long, and with such daring recklessness of all responsibility to the Common Stockholders, abused it. Next to Erie, the demand for Northwest Preferred was strongest, and there was also continued active purchases of Toledo and Wabash. The other Western Roads were firm in prices on a moderate business, while New-York Central and Reading were partially neglected. The Express Stocks were again weak; Pacific Mail and Western Telegraph steady.

After the late Boards broke up, the following quotations were made, as compared with Friday night. Gold was weaker:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	101¼	101¼	Missouri	89	88
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110⅝	110⅝	Northwest	67¾	68
U. S. Con. 5-20s.	107	107	N. West Pref.	74⅞	76⅛
N. Y. Central	129⅛	129⅛	Rock Island	98	98
Erie	74⅞	78¼	Fort Wayne	101	101¼
Hudson	144	145	W. U. Telegraph	34⅝	34⅜
Reading	94⅛	94⅛	M'chants' Union	32⅞	32⅞
Mich. Southern	91⅜	91⅜	St. Paul Pref.	69⅛	69⅞
Ohio and Miss.	31¼	31⅛	St. Paul Com.	54⅛	54⅛
Pittsburgh	95⅛	95¾	Pacific Mail	111⅜	111
Toledo	107⅞	108	American Gold	141⅛	140⅛
Tenn 6s. new	63⅝	63⅞	Bills on London	109⅝	109⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₩ cent., 1868	140⅝	5-20 coup. '65 n. is.	106⅝
6 ₩ cent. coupon, 1868	140⅝	5-20 coup., 1867	107
6 ₩ cent., reg., 1881	110⅝	5 ₩ cent. coup., 1871	122
500 & 1,000, 1881	111	10-40 reg., 1874	101⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	107	10-40 500 & 1,000 1874	101⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	110⅛	7 3-10 2d series	106
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	107⅞	7 3-10 3d series	106
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	108⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Bounty, 7s	103⅛	Michigan 7 ₩ c. W. L.	101
N. Y. Canal 7s, 1870	102⅛	Tennessee 6 ₩ c, ex-c.	66⅛
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1872-'78	102	Tennessee new bds	63⅜
N. Y. Canal 5s, 1874	97⅛	Virginia 6s., ex-c.	52½
Ohio 6 ₩ c., 1886	102⅛	Virginia 6s., n. b.	47
Illinois C. bonds 1860	99½	Georgia 6s.	73¼
Illinois reg., 1860	99½	Georgia 7s, new bonds	85
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1860	99½	North Carolina 6s	81
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1862	99½	North Carolina 6s, x. c.	63⅛
Illinois 6s, '79 aft. 1865	99⅛	North Car. 6s, n. b.	63⅛
Illinois 6s '79 aft. 1870	100	Missouri 6s	88
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	100	Mis. H. & St. Jo. is.	90
Illinois coupon 6s, 1879	99⅛	California 7s	133⅛
Illinois war loan	99⅛		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	140	Irving	107
America	135	Shoe and Leather	111
Fulton	158	Continental	102
National	111	St. Nicholas	104⅛
State of New-York	112⅛	Commonwealth	110
Commerce	117	Imp'rs. & Traders'	125
Mec. B. Association	116	Park	145
Ocean	102⅛	Central National	106
American Exchange	119	First National	206
Bank of the Repub.	112	Ninth National	104½
Hanover	109½		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94⅛	Han. & St. J. con	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93⅛	Del. L. & W 1st M.	99
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	91	Del. L. & W. 2d M	96
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	92	Tol. & W. 1st Mort.	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	113	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ex.	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	128⅛	Tol. & W. 2d M.	82
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-'76	129	Tol. & W. Equip. bds	73
Erie 1st M. Ex.	104⅛	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	100
Erie 7s, 2d md., 1879	103	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	88⅛
Erie 7s, 3d. md., 1883	98	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	77½
Erie 7s, 4th md., 1880	94	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	98
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	94⅛	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is.	94⅛
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. '69	100	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	102½
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	104	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	101
Mich. C. 8 ₩ c. '69-'72	105	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	101
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s, '82	112⅛	Morris & Essex 1st M.	98½
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. 1st M.	113	Morris & Essex 2d M.	85½
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2d M.	93	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104
N. Ind. Goshen Line. '68	98	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	100
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₩ c.	100⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	93
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93⅛	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	96
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	85	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	75
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc.	82	Chi. & Alton S. F. in.	95
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	93⅛	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	65
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	90	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	90
Con. 7 ₩ cent. conv.	87	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	88⅛
Con. 7 ₩ cent. 1st M.	87⅛	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	92
Han. & St. J. land gr'nts	100	Joliet & Chi. 1st M.	103

The aggregate amount of Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the port of New-York from foreign ports for the week ending March 6, 1868, was $2,729,189.

The earnings of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia for the years ending Nov. 30, 1866 and 1867, as reported in the *American Railroad Journal*, have been as follows:

	1866.	1867.
From up freights	$661,125 63	$800,718 08
From down freights	594,318 28	968,919 04
From passengers	357,061 51	417,610 99
From U. S. mails	13,043 83	28,523 77
From incidental	2,516 84	5,176 00
Total	$1,628,066 09	$2,220,947 88
Expenses, viz.:		
Transportation	$221,952 24	$[illegible] 66
Motive power	24[illegible],812 09	372,622 43
Cars	112,346 21	271,[illegible] 10
Repairs of road	231,428 50	309,647 40
Stock killed	5,085 59	10,619 25
Incidentals	52,120 41	38,225 58
Repairs of buildings	10,504 23	24,336 58
New buildings	4,739 97	
Construction	444,461 84	3,958 41
Rails, chairs and spike	544,145 06	......
Total	$1,903,596 14	$1,357,140 41
Excess of receipts	......	$863,807 47
Excess of expenses	$280,530 05	......

The road was re-opened for business between Savannah and Augusta on the 1st of February, 1866, but the connection by rail with Macon was not effected until the 12th of June. From the above dates trains have been run regularly between the three cities. The following statement will show the total earnings of the road from the commencement of operations, since the surrender, to Nov. 30, 1867:

Year ending Nov. 30, 1865	$1[illegible],683 17
Year ending Nov. 30, 1866	1,628,066 09
Year ending Nov. 30, 1867	2,220,947 88
Total	$3,955,697 14
Expended in 1865	$190,986 00
Expended in 1866	1,908,596 14
Expended in 1867	1,357,140 41
	$3,456,722 55
Leaving a balance of	$498,974 59

The total cost of reconstructing the road to the close of the last fiscal year, has been $1,090,591 23; of which $93,285 95 were expended in 1865, $993,346 87 in 1866, and $3,958 41 in 1867. Deducting this amount from the gross expenditures, will reduce that sum to $2,366,131 32, and leave a balance of earnings, less expenses of operating the road, of $1,589,565 82.

The gross earnings of the road, as above		$2,220,947 88
The bank earnings		65,119 97
Total road and bank		$2,286,067 85
From this deduct—		
Road exp's above	$1,357,140 41	
Bank expenses	18,240 98	—1,375,381 39
Leaving		$910,686 46
This sum is chargeable with—		
Interest on bonds	$54,948 00	
Dividends June and December, 1867, 5 per cent. each and U. S. tax	590,014 00	
Rent of A. & S. R. R.	73,000 00	
Rent of Eatonton Br.	14,000 00	
Paid for "Bank in Liquidation"	118,035 26	
Appropriated for iron	160,000 00	—909,997 26
Leaving a balance of		$689 20

The cost of operating the road has been 60.57 per cent. on its gross earnings. The increase of earnings from all sources over those of the previous year is $592,881 79. The up-freights, merchandise from Northern ports, principally New-York, to the interior, as contrasted with those of 1866, show an increase of $139,592 45, while the down freights, principally cotton, shows an increase of $374,600 76, and passage, mails, &c., an increase of $78,688 58.

Condensed Balance Sheet.

Railroad and apurtenances	$4,472,000 00
Real estate	40,508 00
Stock of other companies	740,795 32
Bonds of other companies	88,500 00
Individuals	27,973 08
State of Georgia	3,383 76
Post-office department	8,975 00
United States	22,553 25
Rent of Augusta and Savannah R. R.	73,000 00
Rent of Eatonton Branch R. R.	14,000 00
Bills receivable	25,154 48
Interest account	24,950 00
Profit and loss	5 252 65
Bank in liquidation	485,085 63
Railroad expenditures	1,357,140 41
Cash	230,006 45
Due by treasurers and agents	90,383 53
Total	$7,739,661 56
Capital stock	$4,666,800 00
Bonds issued	786,000 00
Railroad earnings	2,220,947 88
Unclaimed dividends	22,146 12
Passage change bills	275 20
Dividends 1 and 2	27,110 00
Cotton tax	2,278 46
Forwarding account	11,090 45
Due to other roads	3,013 45
Total	$7,739,661 56

President—WM. M. WADLEY.
Directors—A. Low, Wm. B. Johnston, J. F. Gilmer, J. R. Wilder, E. Padelford, G. W. Anderson, J. Cunningham, G. W. Wylly.
Master of Transportation—J. M. SELKIRK.
Treasurer—J. F. WARING.

The *Financial Chronicle*, speaking of Senator SHERMAN's funding project, under the caption of "Compulsion as a Funding Expedient," says:

"In the steadiness of the market for gold and Government securities during the unprecedented events of the past fortnight we have a new illustration of the stability and recuperative force of popular institutions. For the first time in the history of the United States the chief functionary of our Government, who is here in the great American Republic what Kings and Emperors are in the polity of other nations, is solemnly impeached in the highest court known to the law. He is put on his trial with a view to his removal from office, and to the giving of his power to another. Still business goes on just as if nothing new were happening. The Stock Exchange, after a very little spasm, is calm again. Every one is confident, in his own reverence for the supreme law of the land and in the firm assurance that before its majesty and paramount sovereign power, every American will loyally and peacefully bow for the good of the country and the permanence of its free institutions.

It is, however, an obvious truth which Congress should ponder well, that there may be limits to the buoyancy of the public credit. While such powerful influences are at work to depress the price of Government bonds, it is the duty of a wise statesman to avoid unnecessary agitation of the popular mind with questions and proposals which may help to put down credit or hinder its recovery. In this point of view, the persistency is very noteworthy with which Mr. SHERMAN obtrudes his Funding bill in the Senate, and the violence with which men of large influence urge schemes in private, in public, and even in the Senate itself, which schemes, if enacted by law, would be neither less nor more than national bankruptcy.

Mr. SHERMAN's bill was introduced in the Senate, 6th February, from the Committee on Finance, as a substitute for a former bill which had been rejected as unpopular and impracticable. The principle on which this new bill was funded is that six per cent. in gold is too high a rate for our Government to pay for money, and that five per cent. in gold is a more equitable rate. With this principle abstractly considered, we have no fault to find. We agree with Mr. MORRILL in the views so ably expounded in the Senate on Tuesday. He says that our national credit can be raised, and must be raised to the desired point, or even higher, but that this will never be done by means of a menace.

The leading idea of Mr. SHERMAN's bill is a threat to intimidate the national creditors. The central point on which turns the whole of his mechanism for lowering the interest on 2,000 millions of funded debt is found in the fear that if bondholders do not yield to the terms offered, they may get worse terms, and to them they may be obliged to yield. That this interpretation of the measure is correct, will be seen from the fourth section, which proposes to enact that "The bonds of the United States bearing six per cent. interest, and redeemable at the pleasure of the United States after five years from the date commonly known as Five-twenty bonds shall, after the expiration of five years from their date, at the option of the holder thereof, be exchanged for the bonds authorized by this act; and such as are now redeemable shall be presented for exchange on or before the first day of November next, and not thereafter, and the residue to be presented within six months after the expiration of five years from their date, and not thereafter; and such exchange shall be made at such places and under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe."

This feature of compulsion should kill this bill, and we have little doubt it will do so. Still the present moment, as we have said, is very singularly chosen for such an attack on the public credit. We are not ignorant of the report that the bill before us is regarded as "a compromise measure and is honestly intended to stave off some other measure which might hereafter be proposed having a larger share of dishonesty in it." For our own part, however, we have no faith in any such compromises with dishonesty. The national faith is pledged to pay six per cent. a year on the Five-Twenty bonds as long as they run. If redeemed under the option, they can only be redeemed at the same rate which would pay them off at maturity. Nobody doubts that in 1882, when the old Five-Twenties mature, the legal-tender dollar will be the statute coin dollar of 1853. As these bonds could only be paid on the basis of the gold dollar after resumption, so neither can they be redeemed at a lower valuation under the five years' option. We will not argue this question further—it is too plain for argument. Had Mr. CHASE, Mr. FESSENDEN, Mr. MCCULLOCH, and Mr. SPINNER made no statements on the subject of coin payment, and were it admitted that their words do not bind the Government, still we maintain that the old Five-Twenty bonds cannot be redeemed on any lower standard than that which shall be legal-tender in 1882.

If this argument is correct, then the law by which Mr. SHERMAN proposes to make the exchange compulsory, is not only inequitable and dishonest, but is also unconstitutional, and would be declared so by Supreme Court. The suggestion has, indeed, been whispered to us that Mr. SHERMAN, whom none of his friends can believe to be in favor of repudiation, has the design of setting at rest the question of the payment of the national debt, so that it may be removed forever from the noisy and perilous arena of party politics. Whether this conjecture be true or not, we regret very much that so wise and judicious a statesman should have pressed a doubtful project in the Senate at such a moment as the present."

The *Journal of Commerce*, of this morning, treating of one of the deluge of pamphlets now issuing from the press on the debt-funding and liquidating questions, says:

"We have before us another installment of pamphlets on the financial question. One is signed by WM. ERNST, a highly respectable gentleman, President of a National Bank in Kentucky. There is an assumption of fairness and candor at the outset of his remarks which is not justified by the statements that follow. A writer is at liberty to assert that no wrong would be done the bondholder by paying him off in greenbacks; or, if he admits the seeming wrong, to justify it by the necessities of the case, or the condition of the country. But he has no right, after all that has been published in elucidation of the theme, to misstate the facts, or to set his belief against verified history. Mr. ERNST declares that a proper examination of the act of Feb. 25, 1862, must have shown that it provided for the payment of bonds in the greenbacks then authorized, and that, as a matter of fact, the purchasers took them with that understanding, or were indifferent to the method of payment. He also declares that Congress intended to make a difference in this respect between the Ten-forties and Five-twenties. None of these assertions are true. When the question came up for the first time *two years after*, on a sneer from THAD. STEVENS, who was vexed because an amendment proposed by him was voted down, the members of Congress declared emphatically, one after another, in their places, that the act intended the payment of the principal in gold. But few five-twenties were then issued, and as applied to them the question was not important. To the bill authorizing a further issue, Mr. BROOKS of this city then proposed to add the words making the principal "payable in coin," as had been done with the ten-forties. Mr. HOOPER said it was not necessary, as they were always negotiated with that express understanding, and read a public declaration to that effect signed by the head of the financial department of the government. On this public assertion and explanation, to which all present assented, that this was and should be the meaning of the bill as it stood, Mr. BROOKS consented to withdraw his amendment as "unnecessary," and the bill passed in the same way as the first had done. The only additional reason then given for not adding the words, even though considered unnecessary, was that some caviller might then claim that their omission in the first bill made that small portion of the debt before issued subject to liquidation in greenbacks. This public discussion and declaration certainly fixed the responsibility of the Government from that time, if it had not been so fixed before, and the bulk of the Five-twenties have all been issued since that date. The fact that no such distinction was thought of or designed, as this writer now makes between the Ten-forties and Five-twenties, is further shown by the relative prices they brought upon the market throughout the whole of this negotiation. We cannot accept the candor and fairness of those who advocate the payment of these Five-twenties in greenbacks on the ground that this was the original contract. We were parties ourselves in that negotiation, and we know better. All editors were authorized and urged by the Secretary of the Treasury, and other financial agents of the Government, to proclaim the fact that these bonds were to be redeemed in coin, and we will not allow any writer to contradict this plain matter of fact, which is within our own knowledge and that of every intelligent financier in this city."

Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway.

From the Financial Chronicle.

The Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway is a consolidation (Feb. 12, 1868) of the Columbus and Indiana Central Railway and the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway. The lines of which it is composed are as follows:

		Miles.
Lines.	Columbus, Ohio, via Union Junction and Richmond, to Indianapolis, Ind.	188
	Union Junction, (83 miles west Columbus,) via Logansport, Ind., to State Line, Ill.	175
	Richmond, Ind., (119 miles west Columbus,) via Logansport, Ind., to Chicago, Ill.	225
Louisville Branch: Cambridge City, (125 miles west Columbus,) to Rushville, Ind., 24 miles, built conjointly by Columbus and Indiana Central Railway Company and Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railway Company, half		12
Total length of railroad owned by consolidation		600

The rolling stock owned by the consolidated Company consists of—locomotives, 120; cars, 1,895, viz.: passenger (1st class 60 and 2d class 10) 70, mail, baggage and express 25, and freight 1,800.

The financial standing of the two Companies at the date of consolidation is shown in the following statement:

	C. & I. Cen. R. R.	C. & G. E. R. R.	Consolidat.
Length of roads	(375 miles.)	(225 miles.)	(600 miles.)
Capital stock	$6,520,000	$4,900,000	$11,420,000
Funded debt	8,150,000	5,750,000	13,900,000
Floating debt (including past due coupons)	......	1,350,000	1,350,000
Total	$14,670,000	$12,000,000	$26,670,000
Cost per mile of road	39,120	53,333	44,450

The Columbus and Indiana Railway is a recent consolidation of the following railroads:

	Miles.
Columbus and Indiana Central Railroad and branches	219
Union and Logansport Railroad	94½
Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad	61½
Total length of Columbus and Indiana Central Railway	376

Their securities now outstanding are as follows:

		Per Mile.
First Mort. 7 ₩ ct. Bonds (Col. and Ind. Central Railroad)	$3,200,000	$14,613
First Mort. 7 ₩ ct. Bonds (Union and Logansport Railroad)	1,834,000	19,407
First Mort. 7 ₩ ct. Bonds (Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad)	800,000	13,008
Total amount of First Mort. Bonds	$5,834,000	$15,557
Second Mort. 7 ₩ ct. Bonds (Col. and Ind. Central Railroad)	818,000	3,726
Income 7 ₩ ct. Bonds (Col. and Indiana Central Railroad)	1,500,000	6,849
Total amt. of all bonds outstanding	$8,150,000	$21,773

The Chicago and Great Eastern Railway (225 miles) has the following bonds outstanding:

		Per Mile.
First Mortgage 7 per cent. bonds	$5,600,000	$24,888
Income 8 per cent. bonds	150,000	666
Total am't of all bonds outstanding	$5,750,000	$25,555
Aggregate of consolidated company	$13,900,000	$23,166

It is proposed that the consolidated company shall execute a first mortgage, covering the whole road and property (600 miles) to secure fifteen million dollars of bonds, payable in forty years, at seven per cent. interest, with a sinking fund. Of these bonds $11,434,000 are to be set apart to be exchanged for and redeem the outstanding first mortgage bonds above described, leaving $3,576,000 of the issue to be negotiated. The total would then be as follows:

First mortgage (consolidated) bonds	$15,000,000 or $26,000 ₩ mile
Second mortgage (Columbus and Indiana Railroad)	816,000
Income (no mortgage) bonds	1,650,000
Capital stock	11,420,000
Total stock and bonds	$28,886,000 or $48,143 ₩ mile

The new bonds are offered to subscribers at 85 ₩ cent. of their nominal value and accrued interest; and payment will be received in whole or in part, at the option of the subscribers, in the Chicago and Great Eastern Company's coupons due in 1867 and 1868 in equal amounts, interest being equated, balance in cash.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Stockholders of this Company who have not received copies of the President's Report to them of Feb. 29, 1868, can obtain them by calling at the Company's Office No. 59 Wall-st., or communicating their Post-office address. THEOR. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.
Office of the Company, March 7, 1868.

THE PHILADELPHIA LINCOLN MONUMENT.—The Lincoln Monument Association of this city have adopted a design for a bronze statue of the late President of the United States, ABRAHAM LINCOLN. It is the work of RANDOLPH ROGERS, the American sculptor, at Rome. The figure is in a sitting posture, and will be nine feet high, and the pedestal, of granite, fourteen feet high. In his left hand Mr. LINCOLN holds the Emancipation Proclamation, and in his right the pen with which he has just signed it. The upper-side panels of the pedestal will be decorated with the arms of the United States on the one side and those of the City of Philadelphia on the other, in bronze, the corners being supported with Roman *fasces*, also in bronze. On the lower corners of the pedestal are four American Eagles supporting festoons of laurels, all in bronze. The bronze work is to be executed at the Royal Foundry, at Munich. The whole cost of the monument will be about $30,000, of which the Association has some $25,000.—*Philadelphia Ledger, March 3.*

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

DUTIES PAID UNDER PROTEST—ACTION AGAINST A FORMER COLLECTOR OF THE PORT.

Hutton et al. vs. Schell.—This case depends almost exclusively upon legal questions which I will now dispose of. It is an action of *assumpsit* brought against the defendant as former Collector of this port, in which the plaintiffs claim that the defendant, contrary to law, exacted duties against their protest, which they now seek to have him refund. Virtually, it is an action against the Government. No execution can issue against the Collector unless, in the opinion of the Court, he acted in bad faith, or, in the language of the law, "without probable cause." Against any errors of judgment, or erroneous construction of law, the Collector, as the law now stands, is protected.

It was tried in December, 1866, and all the questions now raised were then submitted to and passed upon by the Court, except the construction and application of some of the protests. A verdict was rendered for the plaintiffs, and a reference made for the adjustment of the damages. The adjustment was made, the report of the referee was filed, and exceptions thereto were also filed, and after a hearing thereon judgment was rendered on the report for the plaintiffs. The Government filed exceptions to various rulings of the Court on the trial and on the report. The exceptions were allowed, and the case fully prepared to go to the Supreme Court. The Government, however, omitted to take it there, but arranged that a new trial should be had by consent, and all the questions of fact and law be reëxamined and passed upon again.

The plaintiffs claim, in substance, that commencing in July, 1857, and continuing through a period of years, until 1861, during the entire time which Mr. Schell held the office of Collector of this port, they were in the habit of importing merchandise from various places in Continental Europe; that when they presented their invoice and their entry at the Custom-house to the entry clerk, whose duty it was to superintend and take charge of that branch of the business, they were told that they must add certain specific items; that in some cases they must add a larger amount for commissions than they admitted that they were liable to pay, a larger amount than they say was the "usual rate" under the law; and that they were also compelled to add certain fixed and arbitrary sums for inland transportation, port charges, and other costs of various kinds; that when they remonstrated against it with the officers, they were informed that unless they did make these additions the entry would not be received; that in consequence of that, and for the purpose of obtaining possession of their goods, they made these entries as required, protesting against the payment of extra charges for commissions, and extra charges of various other sums.

The plaintiffs claim that their evidence tends to prove: 1. That in some cases they paid no freight, or charges of any kind; that the goods were "free on board;" and they claim, 2. That in other cases the evidence tends to prove that they have been compelled to add an arbitrary sum for costs and charges, more than the amount paid by them, although they paid something; 3. That they were compelled to add inland freight to their invoices; 4. They claim that they were compelled to pay an extra charge for commissions above the usual rate of commissions in the markets in which the goods were purchased; and 5. That they duly protested against these exactions, and only submitted to them for the purpose of obtaining possession of their goods.

The defendant resists the recovery, because he says: 1. That inland freight was properly added to the invoice under the Act of March 3, 1851, and that the other costs and charges were proper and legal under the Treasury instructions and the law. I will dispose of this item first.

It raises a question which has been a good deal discussed, and about which there has, undoubtedly, been some diversity of opinion.

On the 1st of February, 1856, Mr. Guthrie, an able lawyer, then Secretary of the Treasury, issued Treasury regulations to Collectors of the Customs, in which he says:

1. "Freight or transportation from the foreign port of shipment to the port of importation is not a dutiable charge. In cases, therefore, of goods arriving in the United States after having been first transported from the place of their production or manufacture to another port or place, whether in the same or another country, by land or by water, and thence transhipped for the United States—provided satisfactory evidence be adduced to the Collector of Customs at the port where the goods shall arrive, that they were originally shipped with the *bona fide* intention of having them transported to a port in the United States as their final port of destination—no dutiable costs or charges will have accrued, either on the transportation from the first to the intermediate port, or while remaining in or leaving the latter, the voyage or transportation being regarded as continuous from the place whence originally exported in good faith, on a declared destination for the ports and parties in the United States."

This construction was thus early given to this act by the Treasury Department. The question came before the Circuit Court in California, in Gibbs vs. Washington, July 1, 1858—McAllister rep., 430. The Court consisted of Judges Hoffman and McAllister, and the opinion was that of the full bench. The question was carefully considered, and the Court say "that charges for transportation of goods from the interior of the country by railroad or water carriage, insured prior to the time of exportation, cannot be added to the value of the goods, to be ascertained in the manner prescribed by the act of March 3, 1851."

The same question arose in this Court at the April Term, 1860, in Strange et. al. vs Redfield, and a series of other cases, in all of which the plaintiffs recovered. A question was raised as to the sufficiency of the protests, which was argued at the October Term, 1860, but the Courts decided them to be sufficient and the judgments were paid. A Treasury circular was issued May 21, 1863, while the present Chief Justice of the United States was Secretary of the Treasury, reaffirming the principle laid down in the Treasury regulations of 1856, and in accordance with the decision of the Court in Gibbs vs. Washington. It is undoubtedly true that the action of the Treasury Department has not been uniform upon this subject. It appears in some cases that both coastwise and inland freights have, by order of the Treasury Department, been added to make dutiable value. The Courts, however, so soon as the question was brought before them, decided that coastwise freight was not dutiable, and I think the correctness of that decision has never been questioned, except upon this trial, and that it has been invariably acquiesced in by the Treasury Department. It appears that different Secretaries have ordered at different times duties to be refunded that were paid on charges for freight from Nantes to Paris, from Manchester and Glasgow to Liverpool, and from Buenos Ayres via Montevideo to New York. This last question was decided by Judges Nelson and Betts, sitting together in Wilbur vs. Lawrence, 2 Blatch. 314. But it is claimed that there is a difference between inland travel and water freight. But no reason has been assigned for any such distinction, and I cannot conceive of any. It must be purely arbitrary. Why should duty be charged on freight received by rail from Nantes to Havre, when it cannot be if sent down the Loire, or what difference does it make whether goods are forwarded from Glasgow to Liverpool for New-York by rail or down the Clyde? I think there is nothing in the act of 3d March, 1851, or in any sound reason to warrant such distinction. The policy of the Tariff act is to equalize duties on goods of a similar description; and to interpolate this arbitrary distinction into the law would, in many cases, defeat that object. The present Secretary of the Treasury in his circular of April 16, 1867, abolishes all distinction between land and water carriage as to charges for freight on merchandise imported from the adjoining British Provinces into the United States, showing that he, too, regards this arbitrary distinction as unfounded and unjust. I am satisfied, therefore, that the charges added for inland freight were in violation of law, and ought to be refunded. Then as to commissions; the statute requires the charge of "the usual rates" of commission. This has received a judicial construction. If it had not, it would seem to be very difficult for lawyers to differ upon the subject. There really seems to be room for but one opinion. It is not what the importer may have paid as commissions; he may have got the goods without paying any commissions; but he would still be liable for a charge for commissions, and must pay the duty upon it. On the other hand, he may have paid much more than the usual rate of commissions. He is not bound to pay on more than the usual rate of commissions, because that is the sum fixed by the laws, and what is the usual rate of commissions is a question of fact. The costs and charges actually paid, if not included in the invoice, should undoubtedly be added. They had no right at the Custom-house to make an arbitrary estimate for the purpose of convenience, any more than the merchant has that right. The merchant is bound to enter the costs and charges as they were paid. If these were never paid, if the goods were delivered free on board, then it has been repeatedly held in this Court that the importer was not liable for loss, for the reason that these charges enter into and constitute a part of the market value of the goods. This point has been repeatedly decided by the presiding Judge of this Court, Justice Nelson, and by Judges Betts, Hall, Ingersoll, Shipman and myself. Therefore, so far as this class of cases is concerned, wherever it should appear upon examination that inland freight has been added to those invoices, or that the plaintiffs have been compelled to pay duties on those extra commissions, or that costs and charges have been added to a larger amount than they paid, the duties exacted upon these additions were illegally exacted and ought to be refunded.

The second objection of the defendant is that there were no protests sufficient to enable the plaintiff to recover in these cases. The Act of February, 1845 required the protest to be made at or before the entry. The act of the 3d of March, 1857, under which these entries were made, changes the expression "protest," but uses language very similar, and says it must be done within ten days of the time of the entry of the goods. The language of the Act of the 3d of March, 1857, as to what the protest shall contain is precisely like the language of that of February, 1845, the latter probably being copied from the former act, and provides that the protest shall set forth distinctly and specially the objection to the payment of the duties, so that the Collector may know the reason of the protest. But it is objected that in some of these cases there have been no protests filed, at the time or even within the ten days. It is conceded, however, that there had been previous protests filed, which claimed to be prospective and continuous, and which the merchants intended to be so. In their protests they say;

"You are hereby notified that we desire and intend this protest to apply to all future similar importations made by us."

The question of prospective protest has undergone a good deal of discussion in the Courts, but it seems to be now well settled, so far at least as this circuit is concerned. The first time that this question arose, whether a protest of this kind, a prospective or continued protest, was valid as to subsequent importations, was in Maryland, before Chief-Justice Taney, in the case of Brune & Sons vs. Marriott, which appears to have been tried in April, 1849. The question was discussed before Chief-Justice Taney, then Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, by a very able lawyer, Reverdy Johnson, who maintained that the protests were invalid and insufficient; but the Chief Justice after examining the question decided that the protests were clearly sufficient, and says that there is nothing in the letter of the law, the reason or spirit of the law, which requires one of these to be attached to every particular entry that is made. That case of Brune & Sons vs. Mariott went up by writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States, and was decided by them in the January Term of 1850, and will be found reported in 9 Howard, 620. The question was again pressed upon the Supreme Court by Mr. Reverdy Johnson with his usual ability, as the report of the case will show. In passing upon the case Justice Woodbury delivered the opinion of the Court sustaining the opinion of the Chief Justice, and saying that the protest must be held to be valid. So far as appears from the report, this was the unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court. This was in May, 1850. It came up again before the Chief Justice of this Court, Judge Nelson, in November, 1855. Judge Nelson and Judge Betts sitting together, in the case of Steadman vs. Maxwell 3 Blatchford, 369. The opinion seems to have been given by Judge Betts, but was the unanimous opinion of the full Circuit bench, in which they establish—referring to the case of Mariott vs. Brune—that prospective protests of this kind were sufficient to entitle the merchant to recover any illegal exactions from them. That has subsequently been followed in this Circuit in very many instances, among which is the more recent case of Fowler vs. Redfield, in manuscript, that does not appear in the reports. This case appears to have been decided by Judge Nelson, as late as Dec. 27, 1862, and on looking through the papers, I see that it has been regarded as the settled rule in this Circuit. Certainly I have so understood it myself, in disposing of this class of cases. I think it must be regarded as settled in this Circuit, if not throughout the United States. I am at a loss myself to conceive how a distinction can be made between this class of prospective protests and the protest that was presented in the case of Brune vs. Mariott; for clearly this is a guide as distinct and specific, and I think a little more so, than the protest in that case, if we compare them. Another suggestion may and perhaps ought to be made. All these protests were made under the act of February, 1845, the language of which, as we have already seen, is adopted in the act of 1857, describing the character of the protests, and under what circumstances they may be made. They do not use the word "protest," but another phrase. These protests were all made prior to the passage of the act of 1857. Now it is hardly to be supposed that the eminent lawyers to be found in both branches of Congress, when they adopted the language of the Act of 1845, in the Act of 1857, did not know what construction the courts had given it. It cannot be that the Supreme Court decided this question in 1850, and that the legislation took place six years afterward in ignorance of it. If it had been the design or the desire of Congress to change the construction the Government and the Court had given to it, it is very natural to suppose that they would have used different language in the Act of 1857, in order to indicate their design in some manner. There is but one case that I have ever seen in which the decision of Mariott vs. Brune has been criticised; and that is the case of Warren vs. Peasley, (2 Curtis, 231,) where Judge Curtis, in the Massachusetts Circuit Court, ruled that the protest was insufficient; and he attempted to make a distinction between the case of Mariott vs. Brune, and the case before him of Warren vs. Peasley. But I must confess, from the examination I have given it, it seems to me to be a distinction without a difference; the principle in each appears to be precisely the same. Again, if there were no judicial decisions upon this subject, we reach the same result in reasoning—what was the object of the legislation providing for this protest? It was that the Collector should be advised distinctly and specifically what the merchant insisted he ought not to pay, and which he protested against as an illegal exaction, and that he intended to hold the Collector responsible under the law for the exaction. Why is it necessary to repeat it? This case furnishes a very fair illustration of it. Here is a merchant making some five hundred entries in this port, at least one almost every week in the year, and perhaps more, of precisely the same character. What sound reason is there for compelling him to go through the formula of saying in each one of these cases, "I protest," when he has told the Collector in the first case that he protests against that and against all similar exactions? I am at a loss myself to see any good purpose that would be answered by the court's adopting that construction. The protest must, we have seen, set forth distinctly, specifically and truly the objection to the payments of duty, so that the Collector may know what the merchant claims, and why he makes the claim. In some of the protests shown me the plaintiffs say they protest against paying duties on costs and charges because the goods were invoiced free on board, when by examining the invoice it appears that the words "free on board" are not there. This protest is therefore insufficient, because the invoice shows that the statement made in it is untrue, although it might have been good if it had merely stated "free on board," omitting the word "invoiced." Other of the protests are against paying two and a half per cent. commission because they say that they paid no commission at all. That is insufficient, because it is immaterial whether they paid any commission or not; they were bound to pay duty on the usual rate of commission. All such claims, therefore, the adjuster will disallow. In relation to inland freight, it is immaterial whether the invoice showed that the goods were free on board or not; for we have already seen that inland freight was no more dutiable than "coastwise" or "ocean freight." The third objection made to the recovery in this case is that no appeal was taken to the Secretary of the Treasury, under the fifth section of the act of 1857. In giving a construction to that act, it is perhaps well and wise to consider the purpose of the act. That it is a severe act, one that was intended to and does limit and restrict the common law and equitable rights of the merchant, all must agree. It is a well-settled rule of construction in all courts that acts of this description shall be construed strictly; that they shall not be extended any further than the language of the law requires, where they restrict or limit the common law or equitable rights of any individual. But they must be enforced as far as the language requires. The language of this act, so far as this question is concerned, saying that the decision of the Collector shall be final and conclusive, unless it is appealed from under certain conditions afterward described, says that the decision of the Collector shall be final and conclusive, "*as to their liability to duty or exemption therefrom.*" What is "their liability to duty or exemption therefrom?" The question here is not whether this language of the act necessarily implies that the decision of the Collector shall be final, when he decides whether a certain article is liable to duty, or if liable, at what rate of duty—five, ten or fifteen per cent. It is not the question here whether this property was liable to duty. It is conceded that it was. It is not the question what the rate of duty should be, whether any of this property should pay one per cent. or another. It is admitted to be liable to duty, and the rate is conceded. The merchants and the Collector agree upon that. The Collector claims, however, that certain charges should be added. That the merchant denies. Now does it necessarily follow from the reading of the language that the decisions of the Collector shall be final upon that question, construed as I have already stated it should be, because it is an act which limits and restricts the rights of the merchants very materially, from what would be their common law and equitable rights? Such would be my construction, without authority; but I am happy to find that I have been anticipated in this by the decision of the Treasury Department itself, having charge of these questions. It seems to be the decision of Secretary COBB, Dec. 20, 1859, and again April 7, 1860, upon this precise question, in instructions to Custom-house officers throughout the country, that in such cases the rule requiring appeal did not apply, and that it was unnecessary to take it. Secretary CHASE, on June 9, 1862, took the same view of it, and in a very full letter says, that no appeal was required. This was in relation to this particular class of cases—costs and charges. It also appears, from various pieces of evidence, that these constructions of Secretary Cobb and Secretary Chase have been acted upon by the Treasury Department. In a great variety of instances, hundreds and perhaps thousands, and hundreds of thousands of dollars have been refunded which would not have been refunded if this act of March 3, 1857, had been understood as applying to this class of cases. It appears that on March 30, 1865, Mr. Secretary McCulloch repudiated this construction. But even in that case—I do not remember the name of it—it appears that he reconsidered it, and ordered to be paid judgments rendered on that ground; so that that can hardly be considered as a revocation of the previous action of the Department. I hold, therefore, that upon that ground an objection cannot be sustained; that there is no bar to recovery in this class of cases, in this section of the act of 1857.

On the former trial three additional objections were made to the plaintiff's right to recover. First, it was claimed that the payments were voluntary, and, therefore, he was not entitled to recover; that the action of the appraisers was conclusive, and the plaintiff could not go behind it. Second, That the alleged executions, if any were made, were made by the defendant's subordinates in the Custom-house for which he as Collector was not liable.

These are at this time all abandoned, and it is conceded they constitute no defence. There is a single question of fact which I will now submit to the jury. First, what was the usual rate of commission in Great Britain between 1st of June, 1857, and the 1st January, 1861?—the time embraced in these entries. What was it in Continental Europe, outside of Paris, and what was it in Paris?

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

COLLISION BETWEEN STEAMER AND TOWBOAT—LOOKOUT—SIGNALS.

Abraham E. Hasbrouck vs. The Steamboat St. John.—This libel was filed by the owner of the barge *Ulster County*, to recover damages for her being sunk in a collision with the *St. John*, in the Hudson River, about 3 A. M. on Nov. 20, 1864. The barge was in tow of the steamer *Pluto*, and was being towed from New-York to Albany. The *St. John* was bound from Albany to New-York, and had been running at the rate of about fourteen miles an hour. The *Pluto* was running about five miles an hour. The night was clear, and the tide about half flood. The *Pluto* had arrived nearly opposite West Point but a little below it, and her pilot was on the lookout for the *St. John*. When the *St. John* rounded Magazine Point and headed to the eastward her pilot saw the lights of the *Pluto* and blew his whistles for her to go to the left. The pilot of the *Pluto* answered with two whistles, starboarded his helm, and got the head of the *Pluto* to north northwest, running to the left and expecting the *St. John* to pass him to the eastward. She, however, struck the *Ulster County*, which was on the port side of the *Pluto*, and sunk her. Both vessels stopped and reversed their engines before the collision. The *St. John* had no lookout except in her pilot-house.

Held by the Court—That the *St. John* was in fault in not having a proper look-out.

That the collision was plainly caused by the *St. John* mistaking the position of the *Pluto*, and thinking she was on the west shore when she was on the east. That the signal she gave was therefore an erroneous one.

That the *Pluto* was not in fault, and that the *St. John* must be held liable for the damages.

For libellant, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue, and Mr. Swan; for claimant, Mr. Jones.

Rufus Hatch vs. The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company.—This matter was before this Court yesterday on a motion, on behalf of the plaintiff, to remand the suit to the Supreme Court of the State, on the ground that it was not within the jurisdiction of this Court.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 7.

By Judge Ingraham.

Abbot vs. Brown; motion granted; costs to abide the event.

East New-York and Jamaica Railroad Company vs. James H. Elmer; motion denied.

Bell et al. vs. Richmond; motion denied.

Bradley vs. De Lavelette; motion granted on payment of costs of term and motion. The course to be tried on the third Friday of March, and to be put on the short calendar.

Dolton vs. Joseph Pierre, Sr., et al.; motion granted.

Same vs. Same; motion granted.

The Indianapolis, Peru and Chicago Railroad Company vs. Thomas M. Tyng; motion granted, unless plaintiffs pay costs and stipulate to try when the case is next reached on the calendar.

Haviland et al. vs. Rosenberg et al.; motion granted.

Kemeys vs. Doubleday et al.; motion granted.

Barker et al. vs. The New-York Mail Steamship Company; motion granted, and a stay until the 11th of March.

East New-York and Jamaica Railroad Company vs. J. H. Elmore; motion denied.

John Cantrell vs. Charles O. Phelps; motion denied.

Benedict et al. vs. Baker; motion granted. Order to be settled on notice.

Beames vs. Grovestein et al.; motion to dissolve injunction denied.

The Boston Milling and Manufacturing Company vs. Charles W. Briggs et al.; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Silberstein vs. Driggles et al.; motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 7.

By Judge Robertson.

Connolly vs. Newman et al.; motion granted.
Hillsburgh vs. Warren; motion granted.
Gilmore vs. Donnan; motion granted.
Brown vs. Young; motion granted.
Goetzel vs. Nicoll; motion granted without costs.
Read et al. vs. Dardenville; motion granted.
Hertfelder vs. Strihler; motion granted on terms.
Roch vs. Ottendoefer; motion granted on terms.
Elder, Jr., vs. Tuomey; motion granted without costs.
Parker vs. Moore et al.; motion granted.

By Judge Jones.

The Lorillard Fire Insurance Company vs. Meshumel; motion to vacate order of arrest denied; bail reduced to $7,500 without prejudice to renew, &c.

Pramaggiore vs. Pramaggiore; see mem. with Special Term Clerk.

Wheeler vs. Falconer; report confirmed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 7.

By Judge Brady.

McMahon vs. Anderson; motion granted.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

DOCK PROPERTY, FOOT OF 8TH-ST., EAST RIVER, FOR SALE.
The property lately occupied by the Neptune Iron Works, foot of 8th-st., East River, with water front, dock and the large and substantial buildings erected thereon. The above offers a rare inducement to parties desiring to purchase manufacturing or warehouse property.
Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

JOSEPH MASON, REAL ESTATE BROKER, No. 29 Pine-st., offers for sale:

On 15th-st., 4-story h. s., 25x65x100	$35,000
On 22d-st., 3-story b. s., 25x50x100	24,000
On 34th-st., 4-story b. s., 20x55x100	28,000
On 36th-st., 3-story b. s., 20x37x100	20,000
On 47th-st., 2-story b. s., 19x46x100	18,000
On 52d-st., 3-story b. s., 20x50x100	20,000
On 65th-st., 2-story brick, 19x46x100	10,000

HOUSE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, in Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.; 25x103 feet, four-story, in excellent condition, newly painted, with every improvement and convenience; no agents need apply. Address, personally or by letter, A. B., Exchange Office, No. 680 Broadway, under the East River Bank.

A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY HIGH stoop house, on 84th-st., between the Central Park and the Boulevard, newly painted and papered throughout, will be sold cheap, with immediate possession, with or without extra lots. MALLORY, BLACKWELL & CO., No. 55 Liberty-st.

A WELL-LOCATED AND VERY DESIRABLE three-story high-stoop brick house, 16.8x45; every modern improvement; splendid order throughout; No. 226 47th-st., near Broadway; possession about April 1; prices and terms reasonable. Apply at No. 149 West 46th-st. before 12 and from 5 to 9 P. M.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. —First-class, full-sized, high-stoop, brown-stone house, with new and elegant furniture, for sale, or exchange for City property. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY high-stoop brick house No. 201 Lexington-av., near 34th-st. Particulars and permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT, A VERY PRETTY, little brown-stone house, newly furnished, on Lexington-av.; price $16,000; immediate possession. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE dwelling, in 10th-st., near 2d-av., at a bargain; half the purchase money may remain. For permit apply to Dr. PAPE, No. 1,126 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop basement brown-stone house and lot No. 36 East 25th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.; terms moderate. Apply to STANLEY DAY, No. 319 4th-av.

FIRST-CLASS CORNER HOUSE, 2D-AV., near 8th-st., four-story, high stoop, 27x75x125; perfect order; very cheap. Others, $9,000 to $50,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE SUPERIOR BUILT FOUR-story high-stoop brick house No. 253 West 25th-st. Particulars and permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE BROWN-STONE DWELLING-house and stores, Nos. 994, 996 and 998 2d-av., between 52d and 53d sts., with all modern improvements. Apply to A. W. LAVERRE, No. 96 Warren-st.

FOR SALE—NOS. 276 AND 278 West 13TH-ST., building 50x103, covering entire plot and built in the most substantial manner; suitable for any kind of heavy business. ROBERT MACLAY, No. 77 Cedar-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP house, No. 434 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace. For further information and permits to examine, apply to GEO. M. CLEARMAN, No. 110 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT brown-stone house in 52d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Apply at office, No. 118 King-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house No. 12 West 27th-st. Apply on the premises, between 1 and 3 o'clock.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A first-class brick residence, with all modern conveniences and large garden, within half-hour of Wall-st. Also a good three-story high-stoop and sub-cellar brick house, with modern improvements, near Fulton-av. cars. Each property will be sold at low figures. Apply to JOHN B. MORGAN, No. 209 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, FRANKLIN-AV., between DeKalb and Lafayette avs., four new three-story high-stoop basement and sub-cellar Philadelphia brick houses, brown-stone basements; all improvements; terms easy. Inquire at the buildings, or of BILLIN & SON, Builders, at No. 288 Navy-st., after 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—EIGHT FULTON-AV. LOTS, 22X100, rapidly increasing in value; will double in 12 months; also five Warren-st. lots, 25x127, near Grand Boulevard, $250 each; also four Atlantic-av. lots, corner Pacific, $3,000, half mortgage; also garden-farm, 7½ acres, and country seat 4½, near City. FRED. ANSLEY, No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED HOUSE AND LOT in Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn; one of the most desirable situations on the Heights, and within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry. SEWELL & PIERCE, Attorneys, No. 62 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ON SOUTH OXford-st., between DeKalb and Lafayette avs., superior brown-stone house, in complete order. Address OWNER, Box 1,766 New-York Post-office.

$6,500 FOR A THREE-STORY BASEment house and two-story shop, in Brooklyn, that rents for $1,000 per year. Great bargain. F. J. BEAN, Principal, No. 15 John-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, wife, little girl, 4 years old, and nurse, in a private family, where there are no other boarders; price not to exceed $30 per week. Address Box No. 3,540 New-York Post-office.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—An elegantly furnished second floor to let with private table if desired; terms moderate. Apply at EVERETT LIBRARY, No. 72 West 34th-st.

NO. 8 UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—FRONT room, with board, on third floor, suitable for families.

PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS ADJOINING, for a family of three or four persons, at No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FRENCH family for gentlemen. Address X. Y., Box No. 4,956 Post-office.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD; ONE SMALL and one large; bath, gas and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm name of SMITH, STURGES & CO., for the purpose of continuing the general iron business at Nos. 341, 344 and 346 Pearl-st.
GAMALIEL G. SMITH.
THEODORE STURGES.
CHARLES W. OGDEN.
THEODORE C. WALLACE.
NEW-YORK, March 3, 1868.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE, No. 24 Pine-st.
Would call attention to their DESCRIPTIVE LIST issued the 1st of March. Applicants must give name and address, as no notice will be taken of initials or box numbers.

HOUSE AND LOT AT STAMFORD, CONN.
For sale or to rent, the house and large lot of land on South-st., near the Park, five minutes' walk from depot; good carriage-house; choice apples, pears, cherries, grapes, &c. For terms, apply to ELBERT WHITE, or at No. 35 East 21st-st.

A PLEASANT COUNTRY HOME, FIVE minutes from depot, and one hour and twenty minutes from City Hall, by Erie Railroad, 14 acres, best of soil; 2 acres of Wilson and Russell strawberries, 500 dwarf and standard pear trees, fine apple orchard, plums, cherries, peaches, grapes, and small fruits in abundance, and all in bearing; plenty of fine shade trees. A fine stream, bordered by forest trees, runs through the ground. Farm-house, 8 rooms, out-kitchen and wood-shed, new barn 40x40, with cellar, carriage-house, workshop, cow-house, large hennery, granary, ice-house, smoke-house. Fences new, mostly picket. The neighborhood is perfectly healthy, and free from musketoes. Price, $11,500. Inquire of N. ORR & CO., No. 82 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FORTY-THREE VALUABLE building sites, in the Town of New-Utrecht, beautifully located on high ground and commanding a fine view of the bay and surrounding country, in the vicinity of Fort Hamilton, and contiguous to first-class improvements; the facilities for reaching the City by cars connecting with the principal ferries, as well as by the Bay Ridge boat, at the foot of Wall-st., render this locality a most desirable one for those preferring a suburban residence. Diagrams and full particulars can be had on application at the office of ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

150 FINE FARMS IN NEW-JERSEY for sale, including some of the most desirable farms in the State; river fronts, villa sites and pleasant houses in Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Metuchin, New-Brunswick, Woodbridge and Perth Amboy.
Just offered, within the city limits of Rahway, a small house with two acres of ground, covered with grafted fruit-trees and every variety of berries; the strawberry lot afforded more than one hundred quarts per day for five weeks last year of the choicest fruit in the market.
J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

FOR SALE—THE SPLENDID COUNTRY RESidence of the late Benjamin F. Brown, situate on Long Island Sound, in Mamaroneck, Westchester County, N. Y., containing about 44 acres of land, with a variety of choice fruit and ornamental trees; a large double house, containing 13 rooms; outbuildings consisting of two large barns, carriage, Summer and wash-house; from this place the view of Long Island Sound is unsurpassed. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

AT ELIZABETH—CORNER JERSEY-AV. and Prospect-st., one of the most desirable and elegant residences in the city; ten minutes from depot; house built by days' work, filled in with brick; grounds beautifully planted; two acres, in the best part of the city; a part of its elegant furniture will be sold with it very low, and part of land reserved if desired; most favorable terms as to purchase. Address A. G. PHELPS DODGE, or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT AT HASTINGS-upon-Hudson, one minute from depot and landing, consisting of 2½ acres of land, nicely laid out, well shaded, and producing all kinds of fruit; the house contains 11 rooms, kitchen, &c.; on the place are a stable, a carriage-house, gardener's dwelling, hothouse and a good well; price $16,000; terms easy. Address Box No. 1,236 Post-office, or apply at No. 22 Maiden-lane, second floor.

AT TARRYTOWN—A COUNTRY RESIdence for sale, or exchange for City property; Gothic brick cottage; fifteen rooms; gas; forty miles of river view; fine mountain scenery; fruit and ornamental trees, and shrubbery; barn, stables, ice-house filled;) ten minutes' walk from railroad depot; terms reasonable. Apply to E. R. BOGARDUS, No. 14 Park-place, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDson River, a beautiful residence, fronting on the river, with over six acres of land; five minutes from depot; the buildings are large, with all modern improvements, new and built in the best possible manner; views unsurpassed, and surroundings perfect; terms liberal. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 77 Cedar-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

LLEWELLYN PARK, ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY, (within one hour of the City), a first-class country residence for sale; also a beautiful building lot of four acres in the Park for sale. Apply to the owner, L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—A LARGE BEAUTIFUL residence; modern improvements, coach-house and stable, 1½ acre garden, fruit, shade, &c.—$16,000; others at Bloomfield and Mt. Clair, $4,000 to $50,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—10 ACRES OF LAND, within two minutes' walk of the Montrose Station, for sale at a bargain. Apply to L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

ORANGE MOUNTAIN, NEW-JERSEY.—A fine Summer residence on the mountain for sale by L. S. HASKELL, Library Building, Orange, New-Jersey.

AT RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J.—A FINE country house for sale: 10 rooms; 24 city lots; Erie Railway 10 miles. Apply to GEO. E. WOODWARD, Architect, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

WOODWARD'S COUNTRY HOMES.—150 designs and plans. $1 50, postpaid. GEO. E. WOODWARD, Architect, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.
Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

A FINE ROOM TO LET
At No. 549 Broadway,
Desirable for millinery or other light business.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON STATEN Island, one mile from Vanderbilt Landing on the Richmond road; beautifully situated with a very fine view and handsome grounds in perfect order; ice-house filled; carriage and horse, cow, poultry, &c.; can be seen and possession given at any time. Inquire at first toll gate on the Richmond road, or at No. 124 5th-av., before 12 M., or between 2 and 3 o'clock.

TO RENT—FULLY FURNISHED, AT FORDham, Westchester County, an elegant private residence, with extensive grounds, large and commodious house with modern conveniences; garden well stocked with every variety of fruit; barns, stables, carriage-house, gardener's house, &c.; one mile from Fordham depot on Harlem Railroad, and half a mile from steamboat landing on Harlem River. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—A WELL FURNISHED FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown stone front house on West 46th-st., near 7th-av. House contains all the modern improvements.
For particulars and permits apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED—THE RESIDENCE OF Mr. E. A. Weed, Esq., at Darien, Conn., with twelve acres land; great variety of fruit; everything in complete order; house and carriage-house, &c.; would be leased for two or three years to a good tenant. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

TO LEASE—THE STORE AND DWELLING, No. 76 6th-av., northeast corner of Waverley-place; druggist preferred; anti-liquor. THORNTON M. RODMAN, real estate agent, No. 863 Broadway, corner of 11th-st., entrance in 11th-st.

OFFICES TO LET—AT REASONABLE rates, on first and third lofts, in building No. 189 Broadway.
Inquire of T. B. BYNNER & CO., Watches and Jewelry, No. 189 Broadway.

TO LET—AT FORDHAM, NEAR THE DEPOT, a country place containing thirteen acres of land, large house with thirteen rooms; garden, stable, carriage-house, &c.; will be let for one or more years. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 31 Pine-st.

TO LET—IN LEXINGTON-AV., A BEAUTIFUL new four-story brown-stone house, between 56th and 57th sts., having all the modern improvements, in complete order and suitable for a large family. For terms apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO RENT—THE HOUSE AND STORE NO. 745 Broadway, opposite Astor-place. Inquire of DAVIS, COLLAMORE & CO., No. 749 Broadway.

TO LET—OFFICES ON FOURTH FLOOR OF 23 William-st., or the whole floor will be let for light manufacturing. Very light and suitable. Apply on the premises, Room 14, between 11 and 1 P. M.

TO LET—A HOUSE NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE Hotel and Broadway; a most advantageous location for business of any kind; rent $2,500. VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT FINISHED WAREroom on northeast corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st.; second floor, 50 by 25 feet. Inquire of RAVEN & BACON, Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FINE FIVE-STORY MARBLE store No. 182 Chambers-st.; the store and lofts will be let together or separately. For terms, apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

ROOMS TO LET—IN HOUSE NO. 46 HUDSON-st.; also, small work-shop. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 863 Broadway, corner 11th-st., entrance in 11th-st.

TO LET—THE SECOND FLOOR NO. 746 Broadway, corner Astor-place, a very conspicuous corner, large windows; a superior business stand. Apply to HENRY A. KERR, No. 746 Broadway.

NO. 81 NASSAU-ST.—OFFICES AND ROOMS, suitable for business purposes; rent from $200 to $500. Apply in the boot-store.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house No. 119 East 29th-st., near Park-av. Apply to E. W. VAN VOORHIS, No. 120 East 29th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—IN A GOOD location, a three-story high-stoop house, with all modern improvements; price not to exceed $14,000; part cash, the balance on easy terms. Address MIX, Box No. 119 *Times* Office, with full particulars.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—A MEDIUM size three-story high stoop house, about 20x50, in a desirable neighborhood, below 34th-st., preferred, for which four lots in Twelfth Ward, and balance in cash will be paid. Address, stating location and price, Box 4,673 Post-office.

WANTED—PART OF A HOUSE FURNISHED for a gentleman, wife and daughter three years old, in any respectable locality, Lexington and 3d avs. preferred, not above 23d-st.; will pay $50 per month. Address HENRY, Box No. 3,549 Post-office, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY, A SMALL house with modern improvements, below 40th-st.; rent not to exceed $1,200. Address MORGHEN, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE OR PART OF A house near Madison-square for a family of three adults; best of reference and payment in advance. Address HOME, Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A MODERN THREE OR FOUR-story and basement brick dwelling, for one or more years at a moderate rent. Address, stating location and terms. ARTHUR, Box No. 230 Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES,

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Holders of the Sixes of 1861, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

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BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, March 6, 1868, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $5 08 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and receive $1 12 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

CITY OF DETROIT, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 26, 1868.

$150,000 SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until FRIDAY, the 26th day of March next, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purchase of ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, ($150,000,) or any part thereof, of the bonds of said City of Detroit, to be denominated "Public Building Stock of the City of Detroit," to be issued in sums of $500 each, payable twenty years from date, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, in the City of New-York. The interest accrued on bonds at the time of delivery will be added.

The right to reject any or all proposals is expressly reserved.

W. W. WHEATON, Mayor,
B. G. STIMSON, Comptroller,
W. B. HOWE, Chairman of Committee on Ways and Means,
Committee for Negotiating Loans.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

SECURITY UNDOUBTED.

250,000 first mortgage bonds of the South Side Railroad of Long Island for sale.

These bonds are 7 per cent. coupons, payable 1st of March and September, at Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, the mortgage covering the entire property of the Company.

The South Side Railroad runs from the East River, Brooklyn, through all the villages on the south side of the Island to Patchogue, distance 55 miles, 34 miles complete and running. Net earnings are now during the Winter months paying interest on the bonds. The road is graded to Islip, iron and ties on the line, and the entire line will be completed as soon as the weather will permit.

For sale on favorable terms by SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 11 Broad-st., New-York.

VAN DEVENTER & CO.,

NO. 60 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS AND BONDS, BOUGHT AND SOLD strictly on Commission.

C. H. VAN DEVENTER.
W. H. VAN DEVENTER.
THOS. W. HEDLEY.
WM. VAN DEVENTER, Special.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

SCOTT AND MERCER COUNTY, ILL., RACINE, KENOSHA AND WATERTOWN BONDS, Wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st., Dealer in Western securities of all varieties.

NEW-YORK, NEW-FOUNDLAND AND LONDON TELEGRAPH and INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (Cuba line) preferred stock wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st., Dealer in Miscellaneous Securities.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 17, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK and bondholders of this Company for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburg, on the third WEDNESDAY (18th) of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 A. M.

The stock and bond transfer-books of the Company at their office in the City of Pittsburgh and at the Transfer Agency in the City of New-York, will be closed on the 2d day of March, at 2 P. M., and remain closed until the 19th day of March thereafter.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE GUARDIAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual election for seven Directors to fill the vacancies occasioned by the expiration of the term of second class, will take place at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1868. Polls open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.

H. V. GAHAGAN, Secretary.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY, No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1868, at 2 o'clock.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

TRADESMAN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 3, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTY Directors and three Inspectors of Election of this Company, will be held at this office, (No. 168 Broadway,) on TUESDAY, the 10th inst. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 o'clock P. M.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. AND GRAND-ST. F. R. R. Co., NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1868.

ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS for election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, foot 42d-st., North River, on TUESDAY, 10th March, 1868, from 12 M. to 2 P. M. CHAS. CURTISS, Secretary.

FOR SALE—ROCHESTER CITY SEVEN PER cent. Mortgage Water Bonds, the security of which is undoubted for investments, with a sinking fund provided for their redemption. Due 1887. For sale below par by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other legal business, will be held at No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, March 18, 1868, at 2 o'clock. F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1868.

FOR SALE—$50,000 IN FIRST MORTGAGES ON No. 1 property in Westchester County ranging from $500 to $5,000 each. Address Box No. 5,675 Post-office.

DIVIDENDS.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD, TREASURER'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 10, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—AT THE MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of this Company, held Feb. 7, 1868 at Memphis, Tenn., a dividend of Three Per Cent. was declared on the capital stock, payable on Monday, March 15 prox., at the Office of the Treasurer, to those registered at Memphis, and at the Office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York.

The transfer books will close on the 1st day of March and reopen on the 15th day of March.

GEO. ROBERTSON, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 3d-av., and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $4,346,850 07.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON.

REOPENING OF THE STONINGTON ROUTE, Commencing on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.

The new and elegant sea-going steamers STONINGTON, Capt. WILL M. JONES, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and the NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.

These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.

For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply on the Pier No. 33 North River.

SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.

D. S. BABCOCK, President of the Stonington Steamboat Company.

BRISTOL LINE.

THE STEAMERS BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE, Having been withdrawn for a few weeks in order to refit and renovate them, the line will be covered by the FAST AND WELL-KNOWN FREIGHT PROPELLERS, METIS AND DORIS, which will make their trips in the usual time.

GOODS WILL BE DELIVERED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.

H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

GEO. W. TIERS, Freight Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE. Every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. The favorite steamships CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, March 10, LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, March 17. For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

SHIPPING.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY! THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, Via Panama or Nicaragua.

Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.

For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:

VIA PANAMA.

MARCH 5, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.

MARCH 25, 1868—Steamship FULTON, connecting with steamship NEVADA.

VIA NICARAGUA.

APRIL 4, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA, COLORADO, NEBRASKA, with other first-class steamers building. To sail:

COLORADO (new)......WEDNESDAY, March 18
NEBRASKA......WEDNESDAY, March 25
MINNESOTA......WEDNESDAY, April 1

From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.

PENNSYLVANIA, HALL......SATURDAY, Mar. 7
FRANCE, GRACE......SATURDAY, Mar. 14
ERIN, FORBES......SATURDAY, Mar. 21
LOUISIANA, WEBSTER......SATURDAY, Mar. 28

Cabin passage, $100, currency.

Steerage passage, $35, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.

Steerage tickets from Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Havre, $45 in currency.

For further particulars apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO MEXICO.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

The elegant sidewheel steamship ALABAMA will sail as above from Pier No. 47 East River, on TUESDAY, March 10, at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage, apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, March 12.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, March 19.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, March 26.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

MARCH 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. GRAY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. PARKER.

Steamer March 21, 1868, connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco, April 14, for Japan and China.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on WEDNESDAY, March 11, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received until Tuesday, at 3 P. M. For rates, &c., inquire at Freight Office, on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

To insure shipment freight must be sent down early.

WELLS, FARGO & Co., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $216 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

REGULAR LINE.

FIRST STEAMER FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS, VIA KEY WEST.

The favorite steamship PERIT, E. A. DELANOY, Commander, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 4 North River, and will sail on THURSDAY, March 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodation, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

No charge made for drayage in Galveston on goods forwarded to the interior by railroad, also goods forwarded to Indianola, Lavacca, and Brazos, without charge.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.

Comprising the first-class steamships

GEN. GRANT......Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
CRESCENT CITY......Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN......Capt. W. A. PENDLETON
GEN. MEADE......Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES......Capt. GEO. L. NORTON

The new and elegant steamship CRESCENT CITY, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, Will be dispatched on SATURDAY, March 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 12 North River.

Freight received at through rates for Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations.

Apply to the agent, SAMUEL STEVENS, No. 40 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY

New sidewheel steamships

H. LIVINGSTON, EATON, THURSDAY, March 12.
GEN. BARNES, MORTON, THURSDAY, March 19.

From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.

For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR LINE—EVERY SATURDAY.

The first-class steamships

MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...SATURDAY, Mar. 7
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves...SATURDAY, Mar. 14

At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

EMPIRE LINE.

EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 P. M.

The favorite side-wheel steamships

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, March 14.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 21.

For freight or passage apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows: GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, March 14.

For freight or passage apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Agents, No. 86 West-st.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.

For freight or passage apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.

For freight or passage apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Freight lower than by any other line. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, March 7, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.

MATANZAS will sail on the following SATURDAY.

ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, BEAUFORT, HILTON HEAD AND THE FLORIDA PORTS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, March 6.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, March 13,

from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.

Freight taken as low as by any other line.

WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 12 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

EXECUTOR'S SALE AT AUCTION,

BY

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS,

At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

ON TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1868,

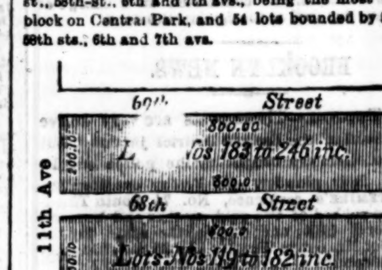
AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTOR OF MRS. SARAH TALMAN,

246 VALUABLE LOTS ON

CENTRAL PARK

64 lots FACING CENTRAL PARK, bounded by 59th-st., 58th-st., 6th and 7th avs., being the most valuable block on Central Park, and 54 lots bounded by 57th and 58th sts., 6th and 7th avs.



64 lots, bounded by 67th-st., 68th-st., 10th and 11th avs. Also 64 lots, bounded by 68th-st., 69th-st., 10th and 11th avs., together with the Double Frame Dwelling House thereon, the homestead of the late Mrs. John H. Talman; also, the four-story Brown Stone Dwelling-House and Lot No. 34 West 18th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs.—house 25x60, with party walls, lot 25x91.2 deep.

TERMS:

Ten per cent. cash on the day of sale, the balance on the 20th of April, 1868, when the deeds will be delivered. Seventy per cent. can remain on Bond and Mortgage three or five years.

THE SALE WILL BE ABSOLUTE, AND WITHOUT ANY LIMITATION OR RESERVATION WHATSOEVER.

For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneers, No. 77 Cedar-st., or to

C. J. & E. DE WITT,
ATTORNEYS FOR EXECUTOR,
NO. 88 NASSAU-ST.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer. Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE STANDARD AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS OF CHOICE ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS, RICHLY BOUND.

H. D. MINER & BARKER will sell at auction, TUESDAY, March 10, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and fine catalogue of standard books, comprising the choicest English and American editions of the works of Shakespeare, Byron, Milton, Hume, Smollet, Bancroft, Dickens, Thackeray, Irving, Swift, and others; included in the sale are the British Poets, 127 vols., complete; Harper's Magazine, complete in 34 vols.; Atlantic Magazine, 19 vols.; Bell's British Theatre, 20 vols.; Staunton's Shakespeare, and Wood's Illustrated Natural History, 3 vols. each., in Russia; together with elegant illustrated works, all of which are elegantly bound, and in perfect order. The above will be on exhibition Monday, with catalogue, and are particularly worthy of attention.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On TUESDAY EVENING, March 10, at 7½ o'clock, AT THE "LEEDS ART GALLERIES," Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner 12th-st.

THE ENTIRE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS, BY Mr. CHARLES A. SOMMER, previous to his visiting Europe.

On exhibition on and after THURSDAY, 5th instant from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., until time of sale.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.

By LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & Co., Clinton Hall Book Sale Rooms and Art Galleries, Astor-place.

THIS DAY, (MONDAY,) TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, March 9, 10, 11, at 7 o'clock P. M.

VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY, comprising a very large collection of books in the various departments; also many fine illustrated books, scarce books, relating to America; valuable books on Agriculture, Botany, Mechanics, &c., &c.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE,

AUCTIONEER, (of the late firm of Miner & Somerville,) No. 39 Nassau-st. and 82 5th-av.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

THE ROWLAND (HOMESTEAD) FARM, containing about 135 acres of superior land, under good cultivation, handsomely situated at Union Place, in the Town of Flushing, Queens County, L. I., beautifully fronting on the public road leading from Flushing to Jamaica, 2¾ miles from either village, and but 10 miles from Hunter's Point Ferry.—LAWRENCE & STRATTON will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, the 24th day of March, at 12 o'clock noon, the above property, in six plots of from five to thirty-five acres each, all handsomely fronting on the public road, with a good building site on high ground, and commanding view to each.

On the property there is a large two-story and attic frame dwelling-house, filled in with brick, handsomely situated on high ground, fronting the road, (with lawn well shaded,) containing 10 rooms, with an addition for kitchen, laundry and storeroom; also, a good tenement or farm-house, in good order. The outbuildings, consisting of barn, carriage-house, hennery, &c., are spacious and convenient. Good public school within five minutes' walk of the property. To those desiring a few acres for a country seat, or for farming or market gardening purposes, in a very desirable, healthy and pleasant neighborhood, accessible to churches, stores, schools and Post-office, this sale presents a rare opportunity, as it is positive to the highest bidder on easy terms; also, 15 acres of salt meadow belonging to the above property, lying at Flatbush, near the railroad, and adjoining the upland, will be sold at the same time, in plots of five acres each. For further particulars inquire of auctioneers, Room D, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer. Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PAINTINGS, &c.—H. D. MINER & BARKER will give their personal attention to sales of household furniture at the residences of families declining housekeeping, and also hold regular weekly sales at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., for the convenience of those preferring to remove their effects.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES—GREAT BARGAINS.—NOW ON hand several new carriages on consignment that must be sold; several second-hand ones, all styles, at great bargains. CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Depot, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS.

BRUSSELS, VELVET AND TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, JUST RECEIVED.

ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, VELVETS AND TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, IN NEW DESIGNS, FROM THE MANUFACTORIES OF JOHN CROSSLEY & SONS, HALIFAX, AND BUNTON & LEWIS, KIDDERMINSTER.

FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES, AT RETAIL.

GEO. E. L. HYATT, No. 273 CANAL-ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND ELM-ST., NEW-YORK.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS.

A LARGE AND FINE COLLECTION OF NOVELTIES, On exhibition AT ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.'S, Corner Canal and Mercer sts.

WANTED—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY-goods, in exchange for valuable coal and iron and, at cash value, on Kanawha River, within two miles of Charleston, West Va. Specimens of coal and iron and description of property can be seen in the City. Address, for four days, TRADE, Post-office Box No. 282.

DRY GOODS

LAKE & M'CREERY,

No. 471 Broadway,

ON MONDAY, MARCH 9, WILL OFFER AT RETAIL 2,000 PIECES OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH WHITE GOODS, FROM THE RECENT AUCTION SALES, Consisting of

PLAIN AND STRIPED NAINSOOKS,
PLAIN PERCALS,
SOFT FINISH JACONETS,
SATIN DRESS CHECKS,
BROCADE CAMBRICS,
INDIA MULLS,
HAIR CORD CHECKS,

and a splendid line of PIQUES AND MARSEILLES.

ALSO, 1,000 DOZEN OF LADIES' AND GENTS' HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS.

All of which will be sold at ONE-HALF THEIR VALUE.

LORD & TAYLOR,

NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST., (Wholesale entrance on Grand-st.,)

Invite the attention of OUT-OF-TOWN BUYERS to their large and desirable stock of NEW SPRING DRY GOODS, which they offer to the trade ON LIBERAL TERMS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST., NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST., (corner Chrystie-st.) AND TO CLOSE NOS. 47 AND 49 CATHARINE-ST.,

Will offer on MONDAY, March 9, AT RETAIL, a full assortment of newly-imported and FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS, For Spring and Summer wear.

LORD & TAYLOR,

NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE-ST., CARPETINGS, CURTAIN MATERIALS, LINENS, AND HOTEL AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS OF EVERY KIND, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY, (CORNER OF GRAND-ST.,)

Will offer on Monday, March 9, AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-CLOTHING AND READY-MADE GARMENTS, Imported direct. NOVELTIES IN CHILDREN'S DRESSES AND WALKING SUITS, ENTIRELY NEW TO THIS MARKET.

The attention of the ladies is particularly called to this department.

LORD & TAYLOR,

NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY, (CORNER OF GRAND-ST.,) Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., (corner Chrystie-st.,)

Offer great inducements to purchasers of GLOVES, HOSIERY, SKIRTS, CORSETS, AND ALSO GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY, (CORNER GRAND-ST.,) NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST., (corner Chrystie-st.,) AND TO CLOSE NOS. 47 AND 49 CATHARINE-ST., WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, MARCH 9, AT RETAIL, A LARGE AND ELEGANT LINE OF RICH PARIS SILKS AND ROBES. ALSO, LOW-PRICED AND MEDIUM SILKS, IN GREAT VARIETY.

LORD & TAYLOR,

NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY, (CORNER GRAND-ST.,) NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST., (corner Chrystie-st.,) AND TO CLOSE NOS. 47 AND 49 CATHARINE-ST., WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, MARCH 9, NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS, SACQUES, CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, &c. ALSO, CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, CASSIMERES, &c., &c.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

LINEN TABLE DAMASK, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, TOWELS, &c., &c., BARNESLEY, IRISH AND SCOTCH SHEETINGS, PILLOW CASE LINENS, FAMILY LINENS, QUILTS, BLANKETS, TOILETS, &c., &c., BROWN and BLEACHED COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS.

PRICES COMPARING FAVORABLY WITH THE LOWEST IN THE MARKET.

GOODS HEMMED, MARKED AND DELIVERED READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

MATTRESSES, BOLSTERS AND PILLOWS ALWAYS ON HAND.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

AT W. JACKSON'S, NO. 551 BROADWAY.

MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.

FINE TAMISE CLOTHS, $7 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $12.
FINE RENRIETTA, $7 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $12.
FINE PARISIAN CLOTH, $10 PER DRESS, WORTH $15.
FINE CRAPE CLOTH, $6 PER DRESS, WORTH $9.
FINE LUPIN'S BOMBAZINE, $1 25 PER YARD, WORTH $1 62½.
FINE SCOTCH GINGHAMS, 31c. PER YARD, WORTH 50c.
BALMORAL SKIRTINGS, 50c. PER YARD, WORTH 75c.
FINE MOHAIR AND POPLIN ALPACAS AT 62½c., 75c. AND 87½c., JUST ONE-THIRD BELOW THEIR REAL VALUE.
BUSHIN CRAPES AND TAMERTINES, 37½c., WORTH 62½c. PER YARD. A LINE OF SECOND MOURNING GOODS, 37½c. WORTH 62½c.
FLUTED AND TRIMMED BALMORAL SKIRTS, $3.

OBSERVE. W. JACKSON, IMPORTER OF MOURNING GOODS, NO. 551 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE TIFFANY & CO.

CURTAINS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS.

A. T. STEWART & CO. will open on Monday, March 9, 1868: TAPESTRIES, BROCADES, BROCATELLES, DAMASKS, STRIPED AND PLAIN TERRYS, REPS, &c., in new shades. LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, MUSLIN CURTAINS in new patterns; MUSLIN DRAPERIES, VESTIBULE LACES AND MUSLINS, JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE AT EXTREMELY LOW AND ATTRACTIVE PRICES. BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Have just received and opened MOQUETTES, AXMINSTERS, WILTONS, BODY BRUSSELS, CROSSLEY'S VELVET AND TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, RUGS, MATS, &c., &c., IN NEW AND ELEGANT DESIGNS. BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

CHOICE NOVELTIES IN SPRING DRESS-SUIT MATERIALS, SILKS, SHAWLS, HOSIERY, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CLOAKINGS, &C. The greater portion purchased at THE RECENT AUCTION SALES. Will be offered on MONDAY, March 9. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

ALL OUR POPULAR STOCKS OF LINENS, SHEETINGS, DAMASKS, TOWELINGS, WHITE GOODS, DOMESTIC BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTONS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c., will be largely replenished on Monday, March 9. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

ADOLF KUSTER, NO. 225 8TH-AV., continues this week and for 20 days longer, the great closing sale of DRY GOODS, CLOAKS and SHAWLS. About 1st of April the store will be closed to make alterations. Buy this week. Buy this week. Goods are cheap. Goods are cheap. They go in a rush. No dull times. Muslins as cheap as in January. No rise in our muslins and other cotton goods. Muslins from 5c. to 11c. per yard below the price; calicoes and ginghams from 3c. to 5c. per yard; ticks, checks, &c., from 10c. to 15c. below the price; splendid muslins at 10c. and 12½c.; good calicoes (no trash) for 10c. and 12½c.; heavy ginghams at 15c., worth 20c. Our 12½c. muslins are now worth 20c. Buy this week. Buy a big bill, at ADOLF KUSTER'S, No. 225 8th-av., between 21st and 22d sts. N. B.—Be sure to go to the right place.

MAISON DE DENTELLES.

JOSEPH TUCKER, importer of rich laces, No. 9 West 23d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE LA GRANGE AND BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY will give, on their return from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, a brief season of opera, commencing TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 17, 1868.

Several important works will be revived. Full particulars will be announced shortly.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.

MONDAY EVENING, March 9. GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.

MAX MARETZEK......Musical Director
L. F. HARRISON......Manager

Mr. Harrison begs to announce ONE GRAND OPERA NIGHT, with the following eminent artists, now performing at Pike's Opera House with the greatest success.

On this occasion will be performed FRA DIAVALO, with the following powerful cast:

MADAME PAREPA-ROSA,
MADAME NATALI TESTA,
SIGNOR LOTTI,
SIGNOR TESTA,
SIGNOR BARILI,
SIGNOR DUBREUL, and
SIGNOR RONCONI.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

MONDAY MARCH 16, 1868.

LOTTA. LOTTA. LOTTA.

With a full and well-selected company, has been engaged at this elegant establishment for SIX NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE.

Miss LOTTA will appear in her great personification of TOPSEY, In Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stow's play of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

She will also appear in a new play written expressly for her, in which she personates several characters, with new songs and dances.

This being LOTTA'S last appearance in this City, it will afford many the opportunity of seeing the WONDER OF THE AGE.

Seats secured three days in advance at the office of the Opera House; also at Nos. 114 and 701 Broadway.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN......Lessee and Director

THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN. MOST SUCCESSFUL OPERA OF THE AGE! ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THIRD TIME! THE GRAND DUCHESS, with the original Parisian Artists.

MONDAY EVENING AT EIGHT O'CLOCK, AND EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SATURDAY EVENING, and for the MATINEE NEXT SATURDAY at ONE, for which seats will be secured as usual.

SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, MR. C. DRIVET'S BENEFIT.

Seats secured at the theatre, Schirmer's, No. 701, and Peters', No. 200 Broadway.

In rehearsal, and will speedily be produced, with new scenery, costumes and appointments, after many weeks of careful preparation, Offenbach's celebrated Opera Bouffe, entitled LA BELLE HELENE.

71. DISTINGUISHED MILITARY AND NAVAL OFFICERS AT PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, MARCH 10.

STEINWAY HALL.

SECOND SERIES OF MORNING AND EVENING READINGS FROM SHAKESPEARE, BY MRS. FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 9, JULIUS CÆSAR.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR.

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 13, MEASURE FOR MEASURE.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 14, MACBETH.

The Evening Readings will commence precisely at 8 o'clock. The Morning Readings at 3 o'clock P. M.

Admission to each Reading, $1.

Reserved seats, $1 50.

TICKETS for the entire series, with reserved seats, $5.

The SALE of TICKETS for the entire series will begin on SATURDAY, March 7, and the following days.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

No more tickets will be sold than the actual number of seats in the body of the Hall. No avoid interruption, the audience are respectfully requested to be seated before the commencement of the Readings.

71ST REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y. GRAND FULL DRESS RECEPTION. PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

STEINWAY HALL.

OLE BULL'S GRAND CONCERTS.

Ole Bull has the honor to announce that he will give his FIRST GRAND CONCERTS in New-York on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, March 18 and 20, and a GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY, March 21, Assisted by eminent artists.

Admission, $1; Reserved Seats, $1 50.

The sale of reserved seats will commence at Steinway Hall on Saturday, March 14, at 9 A. M. Tickets and seats for sale also at Schirmer's music-store, and at No. 112 Broadway.

Full particulars in future announcements.

F. WIDDOWS, Manager.

71. THE EVENT OF THE SEASON. PROMENADE AND RECEPTION. TUESDAY, MARCH 10.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE DES MOINES RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at the United States Engineer's office, in the City of Keokuk, Iowa, until 12 M, April 15, 1868, for the labor and materials required in the construction of two lift locks and one guard lock for the canal now in process of construction around the Des Moines Rapids.

The locks are to be 350 feet long between quoins, and 80 feet wide between walls in the chambers, and to be constructed of first-class cut-stone masonry.

The first lock, located at Keokuk, will be 10½ feet lift, and built entirely in the river.

The second lock will be about 2¾ miles above the first, with 8 feet lift, and will be protected from the river by the canal embankment.

The guard lock will be located at the head of the canal at Nashville, and will be protected by the embankment.

Separate proposals (in duplicate) must be made for the following classes:

CLASS I.—STONE AND CEMENT.

The proposals under this head must specify the prices at which the above materials will be delivered.

CLASS II.—IRON.

Proposals must state the price per pound at which both wrought and cast iron will be delivered.

CLASS III.—TIMBER.

Proposals must state the price per cubic, linear, or thousand feet, b. m., at which such timber as may be required, will be delivered.

CLASS IV.—LABOR.

This class will include the bailing, draining and excavation of pits, preparing the foundation, (which will be on rock,) constructing the lock walls and other masonry, building the necessary protection walls, making the necessary embankment and rip-rap walls, and constructing sluices or culverts around and in the locks for feeding the canal, &c., &c.; and the furnishing of all machinery and implements required for the proper execution of the work.

The law requires separate proposals (in duplicate) for each and every class, and the awardments will be made on each class separately, without regard to aggregate.

No more than one proposition will be received from the same party for the same class.

Each bid must contain a written or printed guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, and certified to by some United States Government officer or other responsible person known to this office, that the party or parties bidding will, if awarded the contracts for the classes upon which they bid, enter into contract with the Government, or make good the difference between them and the next highest bidder.

The name or names of the persons proposing must be written out in full, with their places of residence and Post-office address.

Plans, maps and specifications and all necessary papers will be ready for examination at the United States Engineer's office at Keokuk, Iowa, for fifteen days prior to the date of letting.

Blank forms for proposals will be furnished upon application at this office.

Persons proposing to contract are requested to visit and examine the locations for the locks before sending in their bids.

Contracts under either of the aforesaid classes will include one or more of the locks, as may be considered most advantageous to the Government.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids. A printed copy of this notice should be attached to each bid.

Proposals must be addressed to the undersigned at Keokuk, Iowa, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Labor and Materials for the Locks for the Improvement of the Desmoines Rapids."

J. H. WILSON, Lieutenant-Colonel Thirty-fifth Infantry, Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, DAVENPORT, Iowa, Feb. 27, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Trustees of the Twenty-first Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, 17th day of March, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and completion of a new School-house on lots Nos. 211 to 217, on the north side of East 32d-st., near 3d-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

ED. M. BANKS,
JNO. STEPHENSON,
M. A. GEHEGAN,
W. C. HIGGINS,
Board of Trustees Twenty-first Ward.

Dated MARCH 2, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, at the office of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 16th day of March, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and completion of a new School-house on lots Nos. 233 to 239, on the north side of West 18th-st., near 9th-av., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

L. A. ROSENMILLER,
J. DELAMATER,
B. C. WANDELL,
H. V. MEAD,
A. AHMUTY,
Board of Trustees Sixteenth Ward.

DATED Feb. 26, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 29, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, March 16, 1868, for furnishing the Signal Department of the army with

Three hundred and fifty (350) sets of signal equipments, complete, consisting of hickory staffs, copper canteens, torches and funnels, canvas cases, with rubber pouches, muslin flags, scissors, pliers, haversacks, &c.

The equipments must be made after the model deposited in this office, and of equally good materials. The whole must be delivered ready for inspection on or before the 15th of April, 1868. The other conditions and requirements made known on application to this office.

Bids will be addressed to the undersigned, and indorsed, "Proposals for Signal Equipments."

By order of the Chief Signal Officer of the army.

L. B. NORTON, Brevet Captain U. S. Army, Property and Disbursing Officer Signal Department.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager......MR. LESTER WALLACK.

It is respectfully announced that Mr. Lester Wallack's five act drama of ROSEDALE Has been for some weeks in preparation, and will be acted, for the first time in three years, on MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 9, 1868.

The Drama will be produced with the utmost care, and the greatest pains taken to insure for this revival the same enthusiastic greeting that attended the original production of the Play.

Entirely New Scenery by Messrs. Isherwood & Halsey.

The Orchestra under the direction of Mr. Thomas Baker, will perform the Original Music, by Mr. Edward Mollenhauer.

New Appointments, by Mr. James Timony and assistants.

New Costumes, uniforms, &c., by Messrs. Flannery and Benschoten.

Mechanical Department, by Mr. H. Butler and assistants.

NOVEL EFFECTS,

And the following capital distribution:

Elliot Grey (as originally played by him)......Mr. Lester Wallack
Miles M'Kenna, a returned convict, (as originally played by him)......Mr. John Gilbert
Bunbury Kobb (as originally played by him)......Mr. Geo. Holland
Matthew Leigh, a village Doctor......Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Col. Cavendish May......Mr. C. H. Rockwell
Sir Arthur May, Bart......Miss Lizzie Timoney
Romany Rob, a Gypsy......Mr. J. C. Williamson
Farmer Green (as originally played by him)......Mr. G. F. Browne
Corporal Daw, of the Lancers......Mr. W. H. Pope
Docksey......Mr. T. J. Ward
Robert......Mr. E. Cashin
Rosa Leigh......Miss Rose Eytinge
Tabitha Stork, housekeeper to Matthew, (as originally played by her)......Mrs. Vernon
Lady Adelia Grey, Mother to Elliot, (as originally played by her)......Miss Fanny Morant
Lady May, Mother to Sir Arthur......Mrs. Clara Jennings
Sarah Sykes, Matthew's servant, (as originally played by her)......Mrs. John Sefton
Primrose, a lady's maid, (as originally played by her)......Miss Mary Barrett
Mother Mix (as originally played by her)......Miss Carman

Officers of the Volunteer Artillery and Rifle Corps, Lancers, Soldiers, Villagers and Gypsies.

ACT I.

Rosedale Manor-house, with Park and Grounds adjoining.

ACT II.

Gothic apartment in Rosedale Manor-house.

ACT III.

Interior of Matthew Leigh's cottage in the village.

ACT IV.

SCENE 1—Reception room in Rosedale Manor-house.

SCENE 2—The Gypsy Dell and Waterfall by starlight.

In this scene will be presented some new and novel effects.

ACT V.

SCENE 1—Matthew Leigh's cottage.

SCENE 2—Ante-room adjoining the Conservatory.

SCENE 3—Conservatory at Rosedale decorated with military arms and trophies, festooned and lighted up for a ball.

Doors open at 7¼—Performance commences at 8.

71ST REGIMENT, AT PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, MARCH 10, 1868.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT......Director

MATINEES AT 2½ WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!

The management takes pleasure in announcing the engagement, for a limited period, of the distinguished artiste, MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG, MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG, who will appear at every entertainment during the week in conjunction with the young and dashing equestrienne, MISS LUCILLE WATSON, MISS LUCILLE WATSON, thus affording the public an opportunity of witnessing THE TWO GREATEST LADY-RIDERS EVER SEEN IN AMERICA ON THE SAME NIGHT, IN THE SAME RING.

PFAU, PFAU, PFAU, PFAU, PFAU, PFAU, PFAU, PFAU, PFAU, PFAU, THE WONDERFUL RUSSIAN ATHLETE, IN HIS ASTOUNDING FEATS.

LAST WEEK of Prof. HUTCHINSON and his TROUPE OF ACTING DOGS. TROUPE OF ACTING DOGS.

LAST WEEK of the great Equine Comedy of THE JOCKEY CLUB RACES, THE JOCKEY CLUB RACES, nightly received with TUMULTUOUS LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE.

ALL THE GREAT RIDERS AND ACCOMPLISHED ACROBATS comprised in the UNEQUALED CIRCUS TROUPE will be brought forward in their MOST STRIKING SPECIALTIES, the whole forming BEYOND ALL COMPARISON, THE MOST REMARKABLE COMBINATION OF STERLING ATTRACTIONS, Equestrian, Gymnastic and Acrobatic, ever offered to the American public.

SONGS OF SCOTLAND.

KENNEDY in Brooklyn Atheneum, MONDAY and WEDNESDAY, 9th and 11th March. PIANO-FORTE—Miss KENNEDY.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME EXHIBITION OF HAVRE—Opening June 1 and closing Oct. 31, 1868. Navigation, Goods, Fishing, Agriculture, Naval Art, &c. The term for admission closing March 31, American exhibitors will please apply without delay to the General Agency, No. 49 Broadway. V. PRECHT.

71. GRAND FULL DRESS PROMENADE AND RECEPTION, PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

LECTURES.

AM I LONG LIVED? AM I WELL INSURED? ACADEMY OF MUSIC, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 10, 8 O'CLOCK.

A CONVERSATIONAL LECTURE WILL BE GIVEN, Under the auspices of THE AMERICAN POPULAR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, BY T. S. LAMBERT, M. D., PHYSIOLOGICAL ACTUARY OF THE CO., ON THE FAMILY INHERITANCE AND PERSONAL INDICATIONS OF LONGEVITY, illustrated by facts exhibited in the persons and lives of our most prominent citizens.

By request, a part of the lecture will be occupied in showing the relations of these subjects to LIFE INSURANCE.

Every one should know his probable longevity. For want of this knowledge millions of dollars in this City alone are badly invested.

Tickets One Dollar. Seats reserved until 8 o'clock can be secured at the box office of the Academy of Music, or at the central office of the Company, Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway.

GEO. W. MORGAN will perform on the piano.

MEETINGS.

FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK.—The Annual Dinner of the Friendly Sons will take place at Delmonico's, TUESDAY EVENING, 17th inst., at 6 P. M.

Tickets can be procured of the following gentlemen:

EDWARD BOYLE, No. 7 Pine-st.
WM. J. KEANE, No. 82 Nassau-st.
IGNATIUS A. WHELAN, No. 1131 Broadway.
WM. WHITESIDE, No. 189 Church-st.
HENRY L. HOGUET, No. 112 Duane-st.
ROBT. L. HOGUET, No. 112 Duane-st.
JOHN BRYAN, No. 43 Broad-st.

NEW YORK, March 7, 1868.

JAMES REID, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LOT-OWNERS of the Greenwood Cemetery will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of receiving the annual report of the Board of Trustees.

FEB. 28, 1868.

THE PASSAIC COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold an adjourned meeting of Stockholders, to consider the dissolution of the Society and sale of their property, at Oates' Hotel, Paterson, MONDAY, March 16, at 11 o'clock A. M.

MUSICAL.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, sixty styles, also the METROPOLITAN ORGANS, offer the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country. Prices $75 or less, to $2,500 each. Organs to rent.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c., for Spring Business.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, give special private instruction, day or evening, in Bookkeeping, Writing, Arithmetic, &c., and qualify pupils for business in the shortest possible time.

SEWARD INSTITUTE,

FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

The Summer session will open March 9. Number of boarders limited. Terms $150 per session of twenty weeks. Send for a catalogue.

THOMAS G. SHRIVER, A. M.

DR. RICHARDS' FAMILY BOARDING School, for twelve boys, will re-open on TUESDAY, the 17th of March. Superior educational facilities and accommodations. Shrub Oak Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y., five miles east of Peekskill. Terms reasonable.

SPANISH LANGUAGE—BY PROF. DE TORNOS, author of the Combined Spanish Method. For twenty private lessons, at No. 228 4th-av., $20; at the Mercantile Library, $6, and at the New-York Evening High School gratuitously.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM opens April 6. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

TEACHERS.

CLASSIC AND ELEGANT FRENCH taught by a Parisian; method easy and rapid. Address LESSONS, Box No. 142 Times Office.

DANCING

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York. Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

S. N. PIKE......Proprietor
MAX MARETZEK......Musical Director
L. F. HARRISON......Manager

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In consequence of Pike's Opera House having been previously let for the Purim Ball on Monday next, the performances of next week will take place on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, March 11, 12 and 13.

WEDNESDAY, March 11.

PAREPA-ROSA night, and debut of Mme. ELIZA LUMLEY. TROVATORE.

MADAME NATALI TESTA having kindly consented to give up the part of AZUCENA, to facilitate this debut.

THURSDAY, March 12. CRISPINO E LA COMARE.

Debut of MADAME IZORA ELDER; her first appearance on any stage.

FRIDAY, March 13.

Last night of Mme. Parepa-Rosa—DON GIOVANNI.

SATURDAY, March 14.

Last PAREPA-ROSA MATINEE.

71. THE "OLD AMERICAN GUARD," AT PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 10.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway. Admission 50 cents.

Third week of the engagement of MISS KATE REIGNOLDS.

In consequence of the continued and increasing popularity of Fulton & Meader's sensational drama of NOBODY'S DAUGHTER, the management have decided to defer the production of novelties, and perform it a FEW NIGHTS MORE, that all Miss Braddon's readers in this City may see its GREAT GAMBLING SCENE, INTRODUCING FARO, KENO AND ROULETTE.

MATINEE SATURDAY.

71. DOWNING GIVES HIS FINEST MUSIC AT PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, ON TUESDAY EVENING NEXT.

BOWERY THEATRE.

FIRST NIGHTS OF THE BRILLIANT EQUESTRIENNE, MISS KATE FISHER.

MAZEPPA, MAZEPPA—MISS KATE FISHER.

First appearance of Mlle. CONHITA ROWZATI, the great Danseuse.

Nautical drama—MY POLL AND MY PARTNER JOE.

FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MISS KATE FISHER.

71. PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, TUESDAY, MARCH 10, GRAND MILITARY RECEPTION.

SEVENTH ANNUAL FANCY DRESS PURIM BALL.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, MONDAY, March 9.

Tickets of A. Tanzer, No. 53 Greene-st.; S. Weil, No. 15 White-st.; S. B. Solomon, No. 637 Broadway; and Secretary A. L. Sanger, No. 248 Broadway, Room No. 8.

PURIM BALL NOTICE.

It having come to the notice of the Committee that tickets are being offered at an advance price, parties are hereby cautioned against purchasing them of any but the members, as they are strictly not transferable.

71. THE MOST BRILLIANT RECEPTION OF THE SEASON, AT PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

"SOIREE ET BAL," GRAND CONCERT Polka; "Arion Carnival," march polka, by Chas. Fradel; "An Der Schonen Blauen Dona," new waltz, by Strauss. DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

TRENOR'S SOIREE DANSANTE.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 9.

At his new and beautiful DANCING ACADEMY, LYRIC HALL, 6th-av. near 42d-st.

Season tickets can be obtained at the rooms.

THE PARIS PICTURES,

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN WILL CONTINUE UNTIL MARCH 11.

HO! YE MASQUERADERS!—SEE THE March No. of NICK NAX.

71. TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 10, PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE. 71ST REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y., RECEPTION.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS HAD CHARGE of the household of a highly respectable family wishes to act in a similar capacity; would also accept a situation as a lady's companion; very best of references given and required. Address, for particulars, Box No. 4,029 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 8 Eldridge-st., between Canal and Division sts., basement.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man, having no children; understands his business with regard to greenhouses, graperies, fruits, vegetables and lawns; seven years' reference. Address D., Gardener, Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO GIVE INstruction in German or French in exchange for lessons in the English language. Address S. C., Box No. 140 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS German gardener; married; understands greenhouse, graperies, vegetables and fruit. Address J. J., Orange, N. J.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; good references. Address P. M., Box No. 217 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE everywhere—to sell the "Life of Gen. U. S. Grant," by J. S. C. ABBOTT. New work. "People's edition." Price suited to the times. Address B. B. RUSSELL, Publisher, Boston, Mass.

FARMER WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE of a gentleman's place, 45 miles from this City; wife to take charge of dairy; Scotch preferred. Address, with reference, Mr. S., Box No. 908 Lower Post-office.

MILLINER WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS trimmer wanted at E. MATHERS & CO., No. 891 Broadway. None but a competent person need apply.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS in a small private family; best references. Apply Monday morning only, at No. 213 East 48th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS laundress; one who has good City references. Address Box No. 1,633 Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE NEWLY-BUILT FACTORY in West 26th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., known as the Marcher Oval and Picture Frame Manufactory. Inquire at the office, No. 346 West 26th-st., or W. S. CARMAN, No. 744 Broadway.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED HARDWARE, house-furnishing and stove business, of 17 years standing, with tools, fixtures and lease, at No. 208 Court-st., Brooklyn, for sale. J. GREENMAN.

WANTED—$2,000 TO $3,000 TO CARRY ON THE manufacturing of an article now in great demand; 75 per cent. profit sure, with good securities. Apply to No. 93 Elizabeth-st.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.

D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—AT LARGEly reduced prices. BRAUNSDORF & METZ, manufacturers, Nos. 126 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts., offer their large and well assorted stock of first-class furniture, consisting of sitting-room, parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room suites of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices. N. B.—All goods warranted.

AT PRIVATE SALE—FURNITURE, PIANO, Dresden and Serves ware, old and new Bohemian glass, engravings, paintings, statuary, chime clocks, silver and plated ware, carpets, &c., from a $50,000 house; reference 17 years. Particulars by addressing J. F. S., Box No. 466 New-York Post-office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—A LARGE STOCK ON hand all ready for setting up in buildings, which must be sold in the next thirty days, at any price, on account of rebuilding. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLE MANTELS—A FINE SELECTION at reduced prices at S. KLABER'S Manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Get price list before buying elsewhere.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

HOTELS.

ASTOR HOUSE, MARCH 1, 1868.

During the extensive repairs and alterations now in progress at the ASTOR HOUSE, the BAR and RESTAURANT will be kept open as usual; FULL AND RELIABLE bulletins of the STOCK AND GOLD MARKETS, and the arrival of FOREIGN STEAMERS, will be promptly posted in the Exchange Room, each day, during business hours, for the convenience of merchants and others.

C. A. STETSON'S SONS.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN AGED 40 SEEKS among the refined and wealthy for a wife; parents can learn the advertiser's social position, views, &c., by addressing F. H., Station A.

MEDICAL.

DR. AND MME. ALLEN, NO. 119 GREENWICH-AV.—Ladies immediately relieved, from whatever cause, with safety guaranteed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT THE REGULAR QUARTERLY meeting of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, held Thursday evening, 5th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—Judge J. R. BRADY.
First Vice-President—EUGENE KELLY.
Second Vice-President—JOHN SAVAGE.
Treasurer—WM. WHITESIDE.
Secretary—JAMES REID.

NEW-YORK, March 6, 1868. JAS. REID, Sec'y.

EMPIRE WOOD DEPOT, NO. 8 EAST 8TH-st., near 3d-av.; cord and kindling wood, pine, oak and hickory, of the very best quality, at the lowest market prices. W. T. WILLIAMS.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

His Arrival at Florence—Honors Shown Him by the King and Parliament—Preparations for the Reception of the United States Minister.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Feb. 15, 1868.

Our principal sensation this week, in the American circle at least, has been the visit of Admiral FARRAGUT. It is to be hoped that our war pounded virtue into us; it certainly created heroes, and Europe has deemed them worthy of honor. As we rise into an importance among the nations which it sounds very well to call imperial, the thought that we are respected as well as feared is very comforting. The King of Italy can put his hand upon documents in his family archives to prove that he is of a royal lineage, which dates back six hundred years; but his blood, if it were analyzed, would be found to contain as much water and alcohol as that of any other man whose fortune is sufficient to enable him to pay for good wine. The time was when the family record could be contained in a pigeon-hole, but the centuries have enhanced the historic illusion, and given a charming social color, like the stains which time leaves on an old wall.

Florence is hardly in condition at present to rival the entertainment of Admiral FARRAGUT at Nice, in which the Russians took so large a part. There our countrymen expended a sum which here would be considered liberal for a Court ball. In fact the ladies have been in great distress on account of the uncertainty as to whether the Pitti Palace, during this Carnival, was to be opened at all. If it were left to their suffrages VICTOR EMMANUEL would be voted out of office pretty quick if he should show himself indisposed to reserve enough from his other indulgences to pay for the candles for at least one night's illumination. But to the relief of all it is finally announced that the King will give a party on the 19th of the present month.

Admiral FARRAGUT was entertained at dinner by our Consul-General, Col. LAWRENCE, on Wednesday. About twenty were invited, among the most conspicuous our Minister at this Court, and Mrs. MARSH, the Ministers of Denmark, Turkey and Great Britain, with Gen. MENABREA, President of the King's Council, and Admiral RIBOTTY, Minister of Marine. Owing to the multiplicity of engagements in the season of Carnival several expected guests were not present, but the circle in the Villa Torrigiani was not the less brilliant.

The dinner given by the King, day before yesterday, was made up principally of a company of high military and naval officials. It was served in the great ball-room of the palace historically called "*la sala dei stucchi*," and eighty were invited, among them the most distinguished of the officers of the army and the marine. At these dinners of ceremony people may think it odd to be told that the King does not eat anything, but sits at the head of the table and laughs and talks with the guest of the evening. The etiquette, or rather discipline, of the table requires that all the courses shall be served within one hour, and at the expiration of the term it is expected that the company will leave the table. There is something in the custom which looks a little as if it were borrowed from camp life. But it must not be supposed, because the King does not eat anything in public, that royalty does not nourish itself like common mortality. The truth is, the King is a good "feeder," as the lively red and purple hue of his face sufficiently proves. Admiral FARRAGUT was on the left of the King, and the Chief of the Cabinet on the right. VICTOR EMMANUEL chatted freely with his guest, and made himself as agreeable as it is possible for one in his position to be.

Last night Admiral FARRAGUT was feasted once more by some of the leading members of Parliament and officers of the Italian fleet. Admiral RIBOTTY, the Minister of Marine, presided, and the number present was nearly seventy. Among the more distinguished of the company, were ex-Ministers MINGHETTI, DEPRETIS, SELLA, and CRISPI, the leader of the Opposition in the Chamber. Several speeches were made, and the Admiral was toasted, to which he replied in the French language, which he speaks very well.

The dinner ended, the hero of so many land and sea fights, at least the object of so many courtesies perhaps not less trying, was hurried off to a reception at the house of Gen. MENABREA, when a brilliant company was assembled.

To-day there has been a visit to the almost regal villa of Prince DEMIDOFF, a mile or two from Florence. The Prince has not lived here for some time, and the house has been shut up; but when it was known that the Admiral wished to see that splendid collection of works of art, a telegram came from Paris ordering the palace to be opened, and the American commander to be received, as the message was framed, "in royal style." Great gratification was expressed by the company, as well on account of the vast extent and beauty of the collection, as from the courtesies extended.

Five hundred invitations have been sent out for the reception at the house of our Minister this evening. In another letter I shall be able to give you some account of the hospitalities extended by Mr. and Mrs. MARSH, in the name of our country, to the head of our fleet and of our greatest naval hero.

The Florentines are getting ready for the last week of carnival, or *the week*, which is approaching. In Parliament they are discussing still the balance sheet, which must in a few days be voted. The Deputies, or the few in their seats, crave a few days' vacation, which they will probably have, after which they will come back to work for the Lent season. ANGELICO.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Political Aspects—Columbia and Hamburg (or Augusta) Railroad—Bankruptcy—Spring.

From Our Own Correspondent

COLUMBIA, S. C., Saturday, Feb. 29, 1868.

The recent exciting intelligence from the National Capital has had no material effect upon the political *status* of the public mind in this State. The white population, almost to a man, in this city sympathize with the President in his issues with Congress. This was a matter of course. There may be attributable to this recent change in affairs in Washington a hastening up in the organization of Democratic clubs, which, however, were in process of formation before, as I mentioned in my last a week ago. The effect in general upon the Radical Party will be a loss of strength and efficiency—loss of strength in that some are deserting it because they think the party in Congress in these recent moves indicates a purpose to sacrifice the country for the party, and they are not willing to go so far as that, especially when the South is the first to go under in the sacrifice; and loss of efficiency, mainly through a more thorough organization of the opposite or Democratic Party. Both these are considerations well worthy the attention of party leaders, whether they have or have not a particle of regard for the Government and the Constitution. As a bare question of party expediency they are running some risk in their blind rushing upon Mr. JOHNSON. The assaults may ruin him, but party may suffer at the same time. This is the view taken by many with us, and doubtless the abatement in the rabidness of impeachment in the last few days may arise from a recognition of a similar, if not the same, truth.

COLUMBIA AND HAMBURG RAILROAD.

This road, for many years before our people, has at last gotten under way a part of its route. Cars are now running from Columbia toward Hamburg (across the river from Augusta, Georgia) as far as a few miles beyond the town of Lexington—some twenty miles. The work is going on. By the first of June the road will probably reach Leesville, on the Edgefield line, where a depot is to be established. Already lots are being sold, and, doubtless, a village or hamlet is to spring up as soon as the railroad reaches the place. Money is needed to push the road to a rapid completion through to Augusta, thus connecting with the great Western arteries of travel, making the time twelve hours less between Augusta and the Northern routes of travel. It is estimated, however, that with such pecuniary aid as is likely to be obtained, the road may be completed by the first of October. I understand that some of the officers and engineers think that this can easily be done, while some of the more hopeful say it can be done by the first of September. The North, as well as the South, is interested in this road, inasmuch as it shortens the main route from New-Orleans to New-York about twelve hours, and also saves some expense to the traveler. To Columbia the benefits of the small portion now completed are already beginning to be felt. Hundreds of bales of cotton are coming into Columbia that have been held back waiting for the new means of conveyance, and crowds of persons come to the capital who otherwise never would have done so. But the interest in these things cannot be very deep while the tenure of property is so uncertain.

BANKRUPTCY.

The United States Court is kept busy with cases in bankruptcy. They come in daily and by the score, with the approaching expiration of the legislative limit in time, they will continue. Many are prevented from taking the benefit of the act only by inability to raise the court fees—about fifty dollars—to commence proceedings. The Sheriff is selling a good deal of property for city and State taxes; but the stay laws and military orders are so numerous and complicated that there is not a great deal of collection by law going on, except for taxes.

SPRING.

Spring is being rapidly inaugurated by gardeners, who are planting seeds; by farmers, who are plowing up for the coming crop; by the meadows, that are becoming sensibly greener, and by the birds, that are building their nests. BOISE.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

Recent Changes—Current Movements—Miscellaneous Gossip.

The following changes are officially announced by Adjt.-Gen. S. E. MARVIN, as occurring during the week ending Feb. 29:

COMMISSIONED.

Tenth Brigade—Charles F. Moore, Inspector, *vice* Lawton, resigned. William C. Winne, Ordnance Officer, *vice* Moore, promoted.

Thirty-first Brigade—William S. Bull, Assistant Adjutant-General, *vice* Doyle, resigned.

Sixth Regiment—Albert Steinway, Colonel, *vice* Mason, resigned. Carl Schwarz, Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Schwartz, resigned.

Seventh Regiment—Robert W. Leonard, Commissary of Subsistence; original vacancy.

Eighth Regiment—John P. Durefe, Captain, *vice* Apleton, promoted.

Thirty-sixth Regiment—William S. Cooper, Captain, original vacancy; Charles P. Ryther, Captain, original vacancy.

Fortieth Regiment—John Warner, First Lieutenant, *vice* McDonald, promoted; Henry Lindsey, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Warner, promoted.

Forty-fifth Regiment—Benjamin W. Robson, Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Reynolds, failed to qualify; Geo. M. Weaver, Major, *vice* Robson, promoted.

Sixty-ninth Regiment—William S. O'Brien, Captain, *vice* Foley, resigned; Patrick J. Condin, Captain, *vice* Duffy, resigned; Patrick Curley, First Lieutenant, *vice* Crossan, resigned.

Seventy-fifth Regiment—James H. Hunsiher, Adjutant, *vice* Porter; Andrew J. Earll, Quartermaster, *vice* Halsted.

Ninety-sixth Regiment—Conrad Geib, Captain, *vice* Kurz, resigned.

One Hundred and First Regiment—Louis Roth, Colonel, *vice* Armstrong, resigned; Matthew W. Rowe, Major, *vice* Tremaine, resigned.

First Regiment of Cavalry—William H. Schultz, Major, original vacancy; George Delbert, First Lieutenant, *vice* Babrs, resigned.

Second Regiment of Cavalry—Michael T. Murphy, First Lieutenant, *vice* Erwin, deceased; John Hare, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Coleman, resigned;

Third Regiment of Cavalry—George Schneider, Second Lieutenant, *vice* Schaffner, resigned.

Squadron of Washington Grays—John R. Coats, Captain, *vice* Kettleman, resigned; Daniel D. Wylie, Adjutant, *vice* Coats, promoted.

RESIGNED.

Tenth Brigade—Inspector Wm. H. Lawton.

Thirty-first Brigade—Assist. Adj.-Gen. Peter C. Doyle.

First Regiment—Second Lieut. Wm. H. Stevens.

Third Regiment—Adj. Wm. A. Wallace.

Fourth Regiment—Major Robert W. Leonard.

Twenty first Regiment—Major Frank Marshall.

Thirtieth Regiment—Capt. John French.

Sixty-fifth Regiment—Adj. Charles F. Hager.

Seventy-first Regiment—Col. Theodore W. Parmele, Major John H. Bell.

Ninety-seventh Regiment—Capt. M. V. Peters.

First Regiment of Artillery—Quartermaster Frederick Mahlstadt.

Third Regiment of Cavalry—First Lieut. Charles Fessler.

THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.

All commissioned officers in this command (excepting staff) will assemble at regimental headquarters, (in citizens' dress,) for the purpose of theoretical instruction, on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 7:30 o'clock P. M. The course of instruction will be confined to the schools of the soldier and company.

All commissioned officers (excepting staff) and non-commissioned officers of this command, will assemble at headquarters, in fatigue uniform, for drill and instruction, on Thursday the 12th, Monday the 16th, and Friday the 20th inst., at 7:30 o'clock P. M. The Colonel commanding, or such other field officer as he may designate, will be at regimental headquarters, on Friday, the 27th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., to enable delinquents from above drills to show cause why they should not be returned to court-martial.

The following resignations, promotions and discharges are announced:

Resigned—Capt. William Cuff, Company A; Capt. George H. Coffin, Company C; Capt. John Thomas, Company K; Capt. S. Alpheus Smith, Jr., Company E; First Lieut. Benj. F. England, Company C; First Lieut. Henry A. Lee, Company A.

Promotions—First Lieut. Clarence Stanley, of Company I, to be Adjutant, *vice* Palmer, Jr., resigned; First Lieut. Charles C. Tanner, of Company K, to be Captain, *vice* Thomas, resigned; Philip H. Briggs, formerly Captain of Company E, to be Captain Company C, *vice* Coffin, resigned; Second Lieut. Thomas H. McGrath, of Company A, to be First Lieutenant, *vice* Lee, resigned; First Sergeant Wallace A. Cole, of Company A, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* McGrath, promoted; First Sergeant Francis Deacon, of Company I, to be First Lieutenant, *vice* Stanley, appointed Adjutant; First Sergeant William A. Cameron, to be First Lieutenant of Company K, *vice* Tanner, promoted.

Honorably Discharged—First Sergeant Alexander H. Seaver and First Sergeant William H. Condit, discharged, terms of service expired.

THE SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT RECEPTION.

The grand full dress promenade concert and hop to be given by the officers and members of the Seventy-first Regiment, (American Guard,) at Pike's Opera House, on Tuesday evening next, promises to be one of the sensations of the season. The Committee of Arrangements have made the most extensive and elaborate preparations for the event, and they are sanguine that the affair will prove a splendid success. We do not see how it could be otherwise, for the boys of the Seventy-first always go to work with a will when they once set about anything, and as nearly all of the members intend to appear on that evening in their new full-dress uniform, the attendance cannot fail to be both large and imposing. The list of invited guests is, we understand, a very extensive one, and the leading officers of the First and Second Divisions are expected to be present, besides several notabilities in the army and navy. As the Purim Ball comes off at the Opera House on the preceding evening, the company present at the reception on Tuesday night will have a view of the decorations used on that occasion, besides others that will be added by the regimental committee. Fully 4,000 tickets for this affair have already been disposed of, so a crowd may be safely predicted. Prof. DOWNING and his regimental band and orchestra will furnish the promenade and dance music on the occasion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Drum-Major David Graham, of the Seventh Regiment, has been presented with a handsome gold medal and clasp by the members of his newly-organized drum corps. The decoration is very neatly gotten up, the clasp sustaining the medal representing two flags crossed over drums, and surmounted by a full dress hat.

The Ninety-sixth Regiment will drill as a battalion on the 27th inst., at the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, before Maj.-Gen. Alex. Shaler, commanding the First Division. This will be the first of a series of drills by each regiment in the first four brigades, and will be given by request of the General commanding, as he wishes to see how the several commands have progressed in the new tactics. The next drill of the series will be that of the Eighty-fourth on the 20th prox.

Now that the Seventh, Twenty-second and Seventy-first Regiments have adopted a full dress uniform, the movement is becoming general. The Eighth Regiment are about moving in the premises, and the Ninth have already decided upon a distinctive dress, to consist of a frock coat, army pattern, gold and scarlet epaulettes, chasseur hat with red pompon. It is probable that the Sixth Regiment will make an effort in this direction before long. We trust that the Twelfth will also adopt a handsome full dress uniform, as it only requires such a dress to make the regiment second to none in the First Division. The Fifth Regiment has already a dress uniform, similar to that worn by the regular army, and they need no change; but there are many other regiments which should make some decided effort to secure a proper uniform, combining elegance with comfort, and by that means promote increased recruiting.

At the ball of the First Cavalry Regiment, on the 4th inst., Col. Brinker was presented with an elegant set of silver plate by his Board of Officers.

The drill of the Seventy-first Regiment on Thursday night, at the Arsenal, proved a decided success. Major-Gen. Shaler was present during the evening with a portion of his staff, and viewed the execution of the different movements with evident satisfaction. Lieut.-Col. Harry Rockafellar has brought his command up in a most surprising manner, considering the difficulties he has encountered. Gen. Shaler expressed himself as highly pleased with the progress of the regiment in the new tactics, and complimented the Lieutenant-Colonel on his success.

We would call attention to the annual invitation military and civic ball to be given on Tuesday evening next by the Washington Continental Guard, at Irving Hall. The music will be by Grafulla's Band, and Capt. Lansing will be on hand to meet the numerous friends of the "Second Company."

Company B of the Twenty-second Regiment has taken a new lease of life by electing Mr. Geo. W. Laird to be their First Lieutenant. The new Lieutenant will supply a new bloom to the complexion of the Company.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Board of Aldermen—The Proposed Extension of Laurens-street Disposed of.

The Board of Aldermen met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. COMAN in the Chair.

A remonstrance against the laying of Nicolson pavement in Twenty-second-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues, was referred.

A petition was received from several citizens for the use of the Court Rooms during the evening, and when the courts are not sitting. The petitioners state that, by the proper use of these rooms, science, literature and morals would be promoted, and, under the direction of the Common Council, they might be made "a source of intellectual strength and moral purity."

It was referred to the Committee on Law.

The majority report in favor of the widening and extension of Laurens-street was taken up, being the special order of business. The resolution appended to the report provides for the widening of Laurens-street twenty-five feet on the west side from Canal to Amity streets, and the extension of Laurens-street through to Fourth-street.

Mr. NORTON moved that the report and resolution be adopted.

Mr. COULTER moved that the report be recommitted, and that the Committee be instructed to report in favor of the widening and extension of Laurens-street.

Mr. NORTON said the minority report was in favor of the Thompson-street extension.

Mr. FARLEY said he understood the Legislature were doing something in the matter of Thompson-street. He hoped both streets would not be widened for the expense would be greater than property owners could bear. He moved that the matter be laid over for the present.

Mr. NORTON said a bill had been introduced into the Assembly for the widening and extension of Thompson-street. He should certainly oppose it if it ever came to the Senate.

The President remarked that the Legislature could not cause streets to be widened and extended without the consent of the Common Council.

Mr. HARDY said that under the Act of 1867 it would require thirteen votes to pass a resolution of this kind in the Board. If, therefore, the movement in favor of Thompson-street prevailed, it could not be carried through. The effect would be merely to stop the projected improvement altogether. A very large majority of property-owners were in favor of the Laurens-street extension.

Mr. COULTER's motion to recommit was then adopted by a vote of 10 to 5.

Mr. HARDY said the Committee being in favor of the Laurens-street extension could not possibly report in favor of Thompson-street. The effect of the amendment would simply be to stop the matter altogether.

The resolution to appoint CHARLES BAULCH Assistant City Librarian, with a salary of $1,000 per annum, was adopted over the Mayor's veto.

The Board then adjourned to Monday next.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board met yesterday, Councilman STACOM in the chair.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Corporation Counsel to inquire by what authority the Second-avenue Railroad Company used dummy engines to propel their cars between Sixty-third-street and Harlem.

On motion of Councilman FLYNN, general orders relating to the pavement of streets were amended so as to read "flint," instead of "bluestone" pavement.

Councilman HARTMAN offered a resolution authorizing the Committee on Railroads to inquire by what authority certain City railroads had violated the ordinance restraining them from sprinkling their tracks with salt.

In support of the resolution, Mr. HARTMAN said he hoped the Committee would no longer delay in making this inquiry a personal matter of investigation. If they called for evidence concerning the subject, he was ready to produce it, and give testimony that tracks had been salted, not only at points where switches and turn-outs were located, but all the way down. He was ready to prove that the Second-avenue Railroad Company had salted their track all the way from Sixty-third-street to the ferry. The resolution was adopted.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Board of Education to cause a clock to be placed in the cupola of the new school-house in One Hundred and Fifteenth-street.

A resolution requesting the State Legislature to insert in its annual tax-levy the sum of $10,000, to enable the Managers of the New-York Dispensary to erect a new building was amended so as to appropriate the additional sum of $1,000 for the benefit of the Branch Homeopathic Dispensary in Tompkins-square, Seventh-street. The resolution, as amended, was adopted.

A resolution authorizing the paving of Sixth-avenue, between Forty-second and Fifty-ninth streets, with Nicolson pavement was passed over the Mayor's veto.

The Board then adjourned till 12 M. Wednesday.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Application by One Partner—Form of Petition—Amendment—Decision by Judge Blatchford.

The following bankruptcy decision was made yesterday in the United States District Court, Southern District:

In the Matter of William H. Little.—In this case the bankrupt residing in New-Jersey, but doing business in New-York, filed his petition here and was adjudged a bankrupt on Feb. 6, 1868; a meeting of creditors was held and an assignee chosen. The bankrupt's petition did not allude to a partnership or to partnership debts, but in the schedules debts appeared which had been contracted jointly with one Dana, in the firm name of Little & Dana, and that there were credits due to Little & Dana. The bankrupt then filed a petition with the Register requesting leave to amend his petition so as to permit his partner to be joined with him in the final order of discharge, which may be granted by the Court adjudging him discharged from the debts of Little & Dana.

The Register denied the application, and certified the question to the Court as to whether he erred in denying it.

BLATCHFORD, J.—I think that the Register erred in denying the motion of the bankrupt, which was that he be permitted to amend his petition and schedules in such manner as will permit his copartner to be joined with him in the proceedings in regard to the bankruptcy of the firm. The petition, which I have examined, is an individual petition setting forth only one schedule of debts and one inventory of assets, both of which are stated in the petition to be the individual debts and assets of the petitioner. But the schedule of debts shows that a large portion of the debts consists of debts of a copartnership of which the petitioner was a member, and the inventory of assets shows that part of the assets consists of credits due to said copartnership. Under these circumstances, as the petitioner prays to be discharged from all his debts provable under the act—and some of the debts set forth in the schedule annexed to his petition are debts of the said firm—the petition is one to have the firm declared bankrupt on the petition of one of its partners within the provisions of section 36 of the act and of General Order No. 18. As Dana did not join in the petition of Little he ought to have been brought in by proper proceedings under General Order No. 18, before an adjudication of bankruptcy was made on the petition of Little. The defect is now sought to be remedied by Little. His petition requires to be amended, and his schedules require to be amended. He asks to be allowed to amend them so as to join Dana with him in the proceedings. Dana can be so joined, either by joining voluntarily in the petition of Little, or by being brought in on notice under General Order No. 18. When he is so brought in, he can be discharged from his debts, including the debts of the firm, and until Dana is so brought in, Little cannot be discharged from the debts of the firm, because the theory and intent of section thirty-six of the act, and of general orders number sixteen and eighteen, are that the creditors of the firm shall be required to meet but once, and in one bankruptcy form all questions in regard to the bankruptcy of the firm, and in regard to the debts against the firm, and in regard to the administration in bankruptcy of the assets of the firm.

Section twenty-six provides that the bankrupt shall be at liberty from time to time, upon oath, to amend and correct his schedule of creditors and property, so that the same shall conform to the facts, and general order number thirty-three prescribes regulations in regard to the amendment of schedules. General order number seven provides that the Court may allow amendments to be made on the petition and schedule upon the application of the petitioner upon proper cause shown at any time prior to the discharge of the bankrupt. General order number seven confers on the Register the power of ordering amendments of any proceedings. The case was therefore a proper one for the Register to allow the bankrupt to amend his petition and schedules for the purpose set forth in his application to amend.

A Virginia Policeman Extinguished.

Superintendent KENNEDY has just succeeded in putting the extinguisher upon an energetic individual who has his quarters in Alexandria, Va., and who, it appears, had been endeavoring to swindle a merchant in this City out of the small sum of $100. The circumstances were as follows: Shortly after the premises of Mr. SILBERMAN, on Broadway, were entered by burglars and robbed of a large quantity of valuable furs, a few weeks ago, that gentleman offered a reward of $500 for the capture of the thieves and recovery of the property. Mr. S. N. AUBINOE, of Alexandria, at once offered to catch the thieves and restore the property, but he needed $100 to go on with the case, which sum might be deducted from the reward if he succeeded. Mr. AUBINOE having declined to explain to Mr. SILBERMAN what means he had at his disposal to guarantee him in advancing the money, Mr. SILBERMAN then acquainted Mr. KENNEDY with the facts. Mr. KENNEDY discovered that AUBINOE was a sort of a county officer in Alexandria, but that he had no means whatever by which he could do anything toward capturing the thieves, and wrote to Mayor LATHAM, of Alexandria, on the subject. This brought Mr. AUBINOE to his pen and ink, which he used elaborately, informing Mr. KENNEDY that they didn't do their business in Alexandria as the Police did in New-York; that he, AUBINOE, had "a line of business" of his own, and it was none of his (Mr. KENNEDY's) business how it was done. Mr. KENNEDY, it appears, thought differently, and laid the facts in the case before Gen. SCHOFIELD, and on Tuesday Mr. AUBINOE was declared no longer a county officer in Alexandria.

The Homeless Poor.

Since the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction have authorized the issuance of meals to such indigent persons as may be recommended by the Police-Captains, the number of persons applying at the several prisons for such gratuitous meals has steadily increased, and the homeless poor have profited greatly by the provision made for them by the Commissioners. During the last 11 days in February there were the following number of meals issued at all the prisons:

Feb. 19	159	Feb. 23	680	Feb. 27	1,125
Feb. 20	250	Feb. 24	954	Feb. 28	1,190
Feb. 21	263	Feb. 25	1,066	Feb. 29	1,317
Feb. 22	578	Feb. 26	1,104		
Total					8,688

The following table shows the number of poor persons fed at the several prisons during the past week:

	Tombs.	Jefferson.	Essex.	Totals.
Sunday	526	263	340	1,129
Monday	510	267	320	1,097
Tuesday	670	326	420	1,416
Wednesday	721	330	412	1,463
Thursday	685	389	460	1,534
Friday	672	367	456	1,495
Saturday	703	419	464	1,586
Grand total				9,720

By these figures it will be seen that the whole number of meals provided by the Commissioners is 19,494. The thaw now prevailing will probably cause a diminution in the number of applications during the next few days, as no doubt many will obtain employment hitherto unable to do so.

Destitute Immigrants.

The following communication was read at the last meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NEW-YORK, Feb. 25, 1868.

SIR: The Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction respectfully call the attention of the Commissioners of Emigration to the destitute condition of emigrants roaming through the streets of New-York in search of food. This Commission has been compelled, by the extraordinary severity of the weather, to provide food for the resident poor. The expense already incurred is a serious burden on the means of this Commission, but it is very greatly increased by the importunate solicitation of recent immigrants starving for want of food who have no legal claim on the charities of the City, but whom humanity forbids the Commissioners to deny. The number of immigrants relieved within the past week is estimated at 1,000. The Commissioners respectfully request that the Commissioners of Emigration will take such action as will relieve the City from the support of the immigrants referred to.

Very respectfully,
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, President.

Hon. G. C. VERPLANCK, President Commissioners of Emigration.

In reply to this, the Secretary of the Board and General Superintendent, Mr. CASSERLY, was requested to thank the Commissioners for their action, and at the same time to say that such relief as the law empowered them to give would be given to all needy immigrants who sought for it at Castle Garden, where they wished the Commission for Charities and Correction to send all applicants for relief.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

ARREST OF A BURGLAR.

As Officer COLE, of the Fifth Precinct, was patroling in the Fifth Ward, on Friday morning, he noticed a man driving a wagon, near the corner of North Moore-street and West Broadway, and as the fellow acted in a suspicious manner the officer called on him to stop. The man attempted to escape by driving off at a furious rate, but he was checked by the exhibition of a revolver, and taken into custody near Hudson and Beach streets. In the wagon was found two pieces of beaver cloth and a piece of cassimere, all of the value of $272. The prisoner gave his name as GODFREY NACHMAN, and was locked up at the Police Station in Leonard-street. Subsequent inquiry led to the discovery that the store of Messrs. MOTT, BROTHERS & CO., at Nos. 12 and 14 Walker-street, had been entered by burglars, who forced open a rear shutter and window, and the cloth found in the possession taken therefrom. The burglars gained the rear of the store deposited by passing through the hallway of No. 12 Lispenard-street, the front door to which had been opened by a false key. NACHMAN was arraigned before the magistrate yesterday morning and fully committed for trial, in default of $5,000 bail. He is a native of Switzerland, 21 years of age, and resides at No. 85 Madison-street. He informed the magistrate that he had been employed by unknown men to remove the goods, but the story was too old to be of service to him.

LARCENY OF MONEY LETTERS.

MATTHEW GIBB, aged 16, and employed as messenger by the Broadway Publishing Company, at No. 559 Broadway, was arrested yesterday by Officer SPARROW, of the Broadway Squad, on a charge of having stolen ten letters containing money in various amounts. When brought before the Court Mr. HENRY N. MARQUAND, a member of the firm employing the accused, made a complaint against the boy, stating that one of the Post-office letter carriers had delivered the missing letters during yesterday morning, and they were deposited in a box prepared for their reception. The prisoner had in some way provided himself with a duplicate key, opened the box and removed the letters. As the plunder was found in his possession when arrested, the magistrate granted a full commitment.

ANOTHER BURGLAR.

Capt. JOHN JOURDAN, of the Sixth Ward Police, was informed a few days ago that two or three burglaries had been committed in his precinct, and as this is an unusual occurrence with him, the Captain detailed Detectives WOOLBRIDGE and RIKER, of his force, to make the necessary inquiries. These officers succeeded yesterday in arresting WM. H. CLARK, a native of this City and 21 years of age, who, it is alleged, has no visible means of support, nor any local habitation. The cause of his arrest was that the detectives discovered that on the 1st inst. the prisoner had forced his way into the printing office of SLATER & RILEY, at No. 147 Fulton-street, and stole therefrom a clock and other articles valued at $100. They also ascertained that CLARK had forced a panel in the door leading to the office of HARVEY & FORD in the same building, (No. 147 Fulton-street,) and stole some billiard balls and similar articles, valued at $100. They also allege that CLARK cut out a panel in the door of the office occupied by WM. H. LEWIS, at No. 11 Chambers-street, where he obtained about $150 worth of watch movements, a clock and a quantity of broken silver ware. The prisoner is also accused of having entered the billiard saloon of EDWARD HARRIS, at No. 92 Chatham-street, on Thursday night, in a felonious manner, by cutting out a panel in the front door, where he stole a quantity of cigars, a valuable cigar case and $12 in cash. The prisoner simplified the course of the prosecution by confessing his guilt in all the burglaries, and giving such information as led to the recovery of a considerable portion of the plunder from pawn-offices. The magistrate fully committed CLARK for trial.

SHOPLIFTER.

ALFREDE GUINARD, a native of France, aged 32, and a painter, entered the store of STEPHEN V. FRANCISCO, at No. 101 Chambers-street, yesterday, and appropriated 100 dozen spools of cotton, valued at $60. FRANCIS E. DEMAREST saw the theft committed, and caused the arrest of the culprit. When he was arraigned before the magistrate the prisoner was held for trial in default of bail.

SHOW-CASE THIEVES.

HENRY WIX, of No. 100 William-street, saw JOHN JONES and MICHAEL NOLAN attempt to break open the show-case in front of the store No. 95 William-street, occupied by THEODORE KONIG, and endeavored to steal the briar-wood pipes contained in it. The thieves were arrested and taken before the Court, when they were committed for trial at the Special Sessions.

DISHONEST EXPRESS CLERK.

HENRY GIBBONS, a clerk in the money department of the Merchants' Union Express Company, was arrested yesterday by Officer WOOLDRIDGE, of the Sixth Precinct, on a charge of having appropriated to his own use $153, the contents of a package paid on a "C. O. D.," and addressed to N. P. STONE & Co., Philadelphia. It appeared that the package was received in the money department on the morning of the 2d inst., and was entered up in the expense-book at 11 o'clock; that when the way-bills were being made out at 2 o'clock of the same day, the package answering to the entry in the expense-book was missed. Previous to that time, six packages of money had been missed or in part depleted of their contents, the whole amount taken amounting to about $400. Other amounts may have been abstracted from other packages; but, if so, the Company has not yet received notice of the fact. Pinkerton's National Police Agency had detectives on the *qui vive* for some time, and they had concluded that the robberies of the packages were being perpetrated in the New-York office, as that was the crossing point over which several depleted packages had gone. GIBBONS is 26 years of age, received a salary of $80 per month and was formerly a telegraph operator in the Gold-room connected with the Western Union Telegraph Company. During the war he made and lost considerable amounts in stocks. When arrested a sufficient amount of money was found in his possession to cover all losses through him to the Express Company, so far as is known up to the present time. He was in the habit of taking money from packages by means of a wire with a spiral barb, extracting the bills thereby through very small holes in the envelopes, which were otherwise duly sealed. Justice DOWLING, before whom the prisoner was taken, after hearing the complaint of Mr. JAMES D. ANDREWS, agent of the Company, committed him for trial. The accused on his examination admitted his guilt. This is another instance of the determination with which the Merchants' Union Express Company seem determined to push the war against dishonesty in employes.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

THE STORY OF A TRUNK.

In November last, CHARLES J. MEYERS, now living at No. 315 Rivington-street, was living at a hotel No. 52 Market-street, Newark, N. J., in company with a friend, JOSEPH MUNCH. In January MEYERS went to Boston, leaving his trunk, containing property valued at $500, in the care of the proprietor of the hotel. After being there some days he wrote for the trunk to be sent to him at Boston, and was surprised to be informed that it had been delivered to MUNCH. MEYERS then returned to trace his property, and after a long search found MUNCH at No. 163 Stanton-street. Being taxed with the theft of the trunk, MUNCH made several statements concerning it, and finally said he had pledged a portion of the articles with WILLIAM PLAINWELL, No. 47 Greenwich-avenue, as security for $20. This part of his story being ascertained to be true, both MUNCH and PLAINWELL were arrested on a charge of grand larceny, and were committed to await an examination.

ANOTHER TRUNK.

Yesterday morning CHARLES BOCK appeared at No. 45 East Broadway with a leather trunk worth about $40, which he was anxious to sell for $2. This circumstance caused his arrest, on suspicion of larceny, by Officer WALKER, of the Seventh Precinct, when BOCK at once said he had stolen the property from the corner of Spring-street and the Bowery. This story was found to be untrue on investigation, and was also subsequently contradicted by BOCK himself, who said he had brought the trunk from St. Louis. BOCK was committed in consequence of these contradictions to await future inquiries.

BOARDING-HOUSE THEFT.

CORNELIUS O'DONNELL, in February last, took board at No. 270 Monroe-street, and after two weeks left without paying his bill, taking with him a coat, as is alleged, belonging to MICHAEL SWEENY, another boarder in the house. The coat being valued at $24, O'DONNELL was committed on a charge of petit larceny for trial at the Special Sessions.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SNEAK THIEVES.—These pests are very active and successful in the Eastern District just now, but numbers of them are caught by the police and deprived of their plunder. On Friday evening Mr. WM. HOFFMIRE's residence, No. 74 South Third-street, was robbed of two gold watches and diamond jewelry worth $400; and during the same day the residence of Mr. GILES WRIGHT, No. 35 South Eighth-street, was robbed of silver plate, &c., worth $150.

KEROSENE OIL FIRE.—A fire broke out yesterday afternoon in a still of the kerosene oil works at Wallabout. The damage to property was trifling; but two persons on the premises at the time were severely injured. Several engines went to the scene of the occurrence, but their services were not needed. On leaving the fire a few members of Hose Company No. 8 and Engine Company No. 7 fought in Division-avenue and badly beat one another. The police finally quelled the disturbance.

ROBBERY.—PEPE BELTZ pleaded guilty yesterday afternoon before Justice CORNWELL, to the charge of having stolen $600 from Capt. HILL, of the schooner *Henrietta*. BELTZ was a cook on board the schooner, and on the 26th of February last absconded with the Captain's pocket-book containing the above sum. He was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—Delegates to the forthcoming Democratic State Convention were elected last evening in the various Assembly Districts of Kings County. The following gentlemen were chosen: First District, JAMES B. CRAIG; Second, FRED. S. MASSEY; Third, THOS. FORAN; Fifth, THOS M. REILLY.

NEW-JERSEY.

INFANTICIDE.—An inquest on the body of a new-born infant, found in a cistern on Mrs. McDONALD's premises at Communipaw, was concluded before Coroner WARREN on Friday night. The medical evidence showed that the child was born alive. The testimony of several witnesses was taken, but nothing throwing any light on the case was elicited. The Jury rendered a verdict that "the female-child found on the premises of Mrs. JOHN McDONALD at Communipaw, on Monday, March 2, came to her death by being either drowned or smothered by some person or persons unknown to the Jury."

The Baltimore Meeting—Letter from Senator Johnson.

The following letter from Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON was read at the mass meeting in Baltimore to sustain the President, on Wednesday evening:

SENATE CHAMBER, Feb. 24, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: My public and professional engagements will be such on the 4th of March that I am reluctantly compelled to decline your invitation to be present and address the meeting to be held in our city on that day. The condition of the country, all reflecting men cannot fail to see, is a perilous one. Every patriot should bring to its consideration a calm and dispassionate judgment. No other can result in any good. Passion, a mere reckless determination for party success at all hazards, can only serve to increase our danger, and postpone, and probably forever, the return of the nation to its former peace. Even the prospect of further troubles is calculated to give the deepest solicitude to all who value constitutional liberty, and are anxious for the happiness and prosperity which prevailed when the States and the people were in the undisturbed enjoyment of the protection of our free institutions. That the President of the United States has sincerely endeavored to preserve these from violation I have no doubt, and I have, therefore, throughout the unfortunate differences of opinion between him and Congress, sustained him; and this I shall continue to do as long as he shall prove faithful to duty. With my best thanks for the honor you have done me by your invitation, and regretting that it is not in my power to accept it, I remain, with regard, your obedient servant. REVERDY JOHNSON.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, March 7—11:15 A. M.

The Money market is quiet and steady. Consols at 93⅜ for money and the account.

American Securities open at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenty Bonds quiet at............71⅜
Illinois Central Railway Shares............88⅞
Erie Railway Shares............47⅞

FRANKFORT, Saturday, March 7.

United States Five-twenties, 75 for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 7—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The Cotton market opens firm at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands, in port............9⅜d.@9½d.
Middling Uplands, to arrive............9⅜d.
Middling Orleans............9⅝d.@10d.

The market is quite animated, and the sales are likely to reach 12,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is quiet. Corn is firm and higher at 42s. ℔ quarter for New Mixed Western. Wheat, 16s. ℔ cental for California White, and 14s. 3d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. 6d. ℔ bushel. Oats, 4s. ℔ bushel. Peas, 46s. ℔ 504 lbs. Flour, 37s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market opens quiet and steady. Beef, 112s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork—78s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 59s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 53s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for the best grade of American fine. Bacon, 42s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—The market for American Produce is dull and generally without change. Sugar, 25s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Resin, 7s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for common North Carolina, and 11s. for medium. Turpentine, 34s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Tallow, 43s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Whale Oil, £36 ℔ ton. Sperm Oil, £110 ℔ ton. Linseed Oil, £36 10s. ℔ ton. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 2d. per gallon. Linseed Cakes, £10 10s. ℔ ton for thin oblong for feeding.

LONDON, Saturday, March 7—3 P. M.

The Money market is steady. Consols 93¼ for money and the account.

American securities closed at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds 71⅜
Illinois Central Railway Shares 89
Erie Railway Shares............47⅞

FRANKFORT, Saturday, March 7.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 75⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 7—3 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed active and firm, with an advance on American descriptions. The sales have been fully 15,000. The following are the closing quotations:

Middling Uplands, in port............9⅝d.@9¾d.
Middling Uplands, to arrive............9⅝d.
Middling Orleans............10d.@10¼d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is generally firmer. Corn, 42s. 6d. ℔ quarter for new Mixed Western. Wheat is active and firmer, though prices are unaltered; White California, 16s. ℔ cental, and 14s. 3d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. 6d. ℔ bushel. Oats, 4s. ℔ bushel. Peas, 46s. ℔ 504 lbs. Flour, 37s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market closed active and firmer, and nearly all the articles in the list have materially advanced. Beef, 114s. ℔ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 77s. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 58s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 54s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 42s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—The prices for American Produce are generally without change. Naval Stores dull; Sugar firm at 25s. 6d. for No. 12 Dutch Standard; Resin, 7s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Common North Carolina, and 11s. for Medium; Turpentine, 34s. 6d. ℔ cwt.; Tallow, 43s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Whale Oil, £36 ℔ ton; Sperm Oil, £110 ℔ ton; Linseed Oil, £36 10s. ℔ ton.; Refined Petroleum, 1s. 2d. ℔ gallon; Linseed Cakes, £10 10s. ℔ ton for thin oblong for feeding.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Etna	March 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Bremen	March 10	New-York	Bremen.
Australasian	March 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Aleppo	March 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Atalanta	March 12	New-York	London.
Europe	March 14	New-York	Glasgow.
City of New-York	March 14	New-York	Liverpool.
France	March 14	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

Alabama	March 10	New-York	Aspinwall.
Henry Chauncey	March 11	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Morro Castle	March 12	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

MONDAY.

Mails for Halifax by the *Etna*, close at the General Post-office at 12 M.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the *Bremen*, close at the General Post-office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 2 P. M.

Mails for Mexico, via Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *Alabama*, close at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at............5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails...5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island............5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River............3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad............3 P. M.
North Mails............5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way............5 A. M. and 3 P. M.
South Mail at............5 A. M. and 4:20 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at............1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

MARCH 7—*In steamship Napoleon III. for Brest and Havre*—Mr. W. E. Boardman, Mrs. Boardman, Mrs. Gen. S. M. Bowman, Miss Anna Hirst, New-York; Mrs. Cornelia Loring, Miss Louisa M. Goddard, Mr. George A. Goddard, Mr. Francis Amory, Boston, Mass.; Major-Gen. Emery Upton, United States Army; Mrs. Upton, New-York; Mr. J. H. Bowler, Bangor, Maine; Mr. C. B. Thompson, New-York; Miss Emilie C. Loomis, Brooklyn; Miss M. Cooke, Miss A. Cooke, Miss S. Cooke, New-York; Mr. Charles S. Stratton, Jr., Boston, Mass.; Col. L. Floyd Jones, U. S. Army; J. A. Camara, Havana, Cuba; Capt. Selim Woodworth, U. S. Navy; Mrs. J. P. Robinson, Miss Robinson, Boston, Mass.; Henry Neuscheler, New-York; Pecquet de Bellet, Paris, France; Sayard Clark, New-York; C. Deltour, Mrs. Deltour, 2 children, Matamoras, Mexico; F. F. Lafarge, New-York; Mr. Morel, Mr. Abeilit, Paris, France; W. Muller, New-York; E. Parmentier, Mrs. Parmentier, Brussels, Belgium; Mrs. Dubois, New-York; Victor Quentin, Paris, France; Mr. Guntner, William Brewer, New-York; Claude A. Chambon, Boston, Massachusetts; B. L. Barrat, New-York; Mr. Leblanc, Paris, France; Mr. Richard, New-York; L. F. Martelle, Philadelphia, Penn.; C. S. Jones, New-York; L. E. Ansine, Paris, France; Mrs. L. V. de Luzer, New-Orleans, La.; D. S. Clark, Albany, New-York; Jas. R. Manuel, Havana, Cuba; Specie, $230,000.

MARCH 7—*In steamship City of Antwerp, for Liverpool*—Miss Hathaway, W. F. Hathaway, Lady Don, R. Nah, H. D. Wilton, J. H. Richardson, James Lamont of Chatham, C. W.; Geo. A. Woolverton, wife and Miss Caroline Woolverton, of Albany; D. W. Petrie, Mr. Chaplin, Mr. Morton and wife, England; Herman Trott, Captain Watkins and wife, Rev. J. Buncher, wife and four children; J. A. T. Wendell, F. Herremer, Jno. W. Stuart, C. J. Marsh, Simon Bromberger, Ben. Goldfirche, J. Arnold, F. C. Osborne.

MARCH 7—*In steamship Pennsylvania, for Liverpool*—J. Currie, P. Sendra, W. B. Ellis, J. F. Roberts, James Onedwick, Señor Antonio Canvoias, L. Pasnick, and 71 in the steerage.

In steamship San Salvador for Savannah—William R. Garrison and lady, Green Ely, Miss Ely, Louis Rathbone, Joseph Walton, Joseph Elkington, J. C. Baldwin, James A. Brown, E. J. Brown, Miss Maria Talcott, C. Dewey, S. W. Dewey and lady, Mrs. Charles J. Flanders, E. H. Rhodes, Charles Dunn, Thomas Sargent, Charles J. Rosenberg, lady and servant, William A. Marshall and lady, Robert T. Howe and two children, Thomas K. Garner, Dr. William D. Spore, Isaac C. Pinckney, Adolph Lockwood, Vernon Johnson, Harvey Baker, lady, two children and servant.

In steamship Montgomery, for Savannah.—Miss Mary Seaver, Mrs. Hubert White, H. A. Scott, James Stevens, Henry Blake, George Lount, L. Lorrillard, Thos. Van Scoy, H. D. McGowan and wife, Rev. J. R. Berry, lady and boy; J. R. Hatty, M. Greeley, M. H. Jackson, J. H. Rodey, Wm. Wallace, Jacob Taylor, Chas. Friedinberg, F. G. Hoyt.

Passengers Arrived.

In Steamship Lodona, from New-Orleans—A. P. L. Van Seibergen, Mrs. Houseman, Mr. O'Brien, Jas. Shealer, H. Jacobs, C. H. Bowling, Nicholas Bernard, Andrew Melonus, Joan Vittich, Louis Bonet, Joseph Querly, Antonio Buscives, Luke Sava, John H. Tripp, Louis Levi, P. Hanratty, Wm. Cooper, S. Rozenthal, R. Newmann, John Beam, Mr. Suiffen, Jas. Manning, George Clark, Wm. Halling, P. Cancenan, H. Otto, C. Gardner, J. Allen, J. Bradley, J. Touison, E. Schowe, Mrs. L. Hodges.

In steamship Champion from Charleston—P. Noble, C. H. Anderson, A. Baldwin, Capt. Morse, Mrs. Mathews, Miss Adams, R. L. Chickering, Henry Brandries, M. Jacobs, M. Best, Mrs. Baker and daughter, W. W. Leman, W. L. Datbears, Mrs. Le Count, Mr. Le Count, R. L. Nagle, John Cook, W. McNamee, M. Loghnaw.

In steamship George Cromwell, from New-Orleans—Mrs. Capt. Wade, Miss Tyke Post, J. A. Stephen, K. Kitler, G. Johnson, L. Genty, G. V. de Graaf, J. Binns, Chas. Carlo, E. F. Jameson, Miss Fischer, H. D. Lonsey, C. Culbertson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 24 | Sun sets..... 5 53 | Moon rises... 6 27

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 7 13 | Gov. Island. 8 02 | Hell Gate.... 9 24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, March 7.

Cleared.

Steamships Hibernia, (Br.,) Munro, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. K. Garrison; E. C. Knight, Denty, Washington, D. C., Phillips & Brown; Glaucus, Morgan, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Saragossa, Crowell, Charleston, A. Leary; Lord Lovell, (Br.,) Jones, Havana, Jacob Lorillard; Hatteras, Couch, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.; United States, Norton, New-Orleans, Samuel Stevens; Montgomery, Lyon, Savannah, R. Lowden; City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Mierhouse, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Napoleon III., (Fr.,) Lemarie, Havre, Geo. Mackenzie; Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Hall, Liverpool, National Steamship Co.; Cortes, Whinman, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Mercedita, Smith, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Ellen S. Terry, Bearse, Newbern, Goodspeed & White; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, H. R. Morgan; Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Yazoo, Hodges, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.; Rebecca Clyde, Nelson, Wilmington, J. Hand; W. Woodward, Hazell, South Amboy.

Ship Hermann, (Brem.,) Schiors, Bremen, Boyle, Stele & Co.

Barks Eleanor, (Br.,) Rosmarne, Londonderry, Wm. Salem & Co.; Kosmos, (Brem.,) Wurichs, Bremen, F. Schwoon; Meta, (Brem.,) Barussen, Bremen, Oelrichs & Pauli; Vesta, (Norw.,) Andersen, Liverpool, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; New-Brunswick, (Norw.,) Bucker, Bremen, C. Tobias; Jeanie, (Br.,) Brown, London, Morgan & Tinker.

Brigs Homely, (Br.,) Dunn, London, J. C. McArthur; John G., (Br.,) Albury, Nassau, Montell & Bartow.

Schooners B. F. Lowell, Leavitt, Sagua, Bryan & Pease; E. S. Potter, Potter, Key West, Benner, Brown & Pinckney; J. E. Meservey, Rowley, Boston, J. Watts; Sunbeam, Pierce, Ruatan Island, R. B. Eldridge; J. W. Roberts, Thompson, Newburyport, Mass., J. A. Stetson & Co.; Mary Ella, Thomas, Manzanilla, H. W. Loud & Co.; H. G. Fay, Prescott, Calais, John Boynton's Son & Co.; Calista, Jones, Port Louis, Guad., via Norfolk, J. V. Haviland; S. S. Russell, Smith, Washington, Thomas & Holmes; Palma, Brewster, Newbern, Thomas & Holmes; Col. Cook, Wolf, Gloucester, J. A. Stetson & Co.; Delmont Locke, Cochrane, Satilla River, Ga., H. W. Loud & Co.; Searsville, Chase, Boston, A. Abbott; Energy, Brown, Boston, C. M. Barlow; Model, (Br.,) Ball, St. Thomas, Peniston & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Lodona, Hovey, New-Orleans 9 ds., with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Left the city Feb. 25, at 8 P. M., and the bar 27th, at 10 A. M., having been detained by fog. March 3, 12 M., in a heavy gale from S. W., Wm. R. Gifford, seaman, of New-York, in furling the foretopsail, fell from the yard overboard, and was lost. 5th, 8 A. M., 40 miles north of Cape Hatteras, saw brig Ceres, bound N.; same day, 1 P. M., off Currituck Inlet, saw schr. Wapello, of New-York, bound north.

Steamship George Cromwell, Vaill, New-Orleans Feb. 26, at 9 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Has had strong head winds, with heavy sea, the entire passage.

Steamship France, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool Feb. 21, and Queenstown 22d, with mdse. and 371 passengers to National Steamship Co. Experienced strong westerly winds the entire passage.

Steamship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co.

Steamship Yazoo, Hodges, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamer Oceanus, Davis, Providence.

Steamer Galatea, Nye, Providence.

Steamer Doris, Almy, Bristol.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence.

Ship Ashburton, McDiarmid, Manila Nov. 4, with mdse. to Robert L. Taylor. Passed Angiers Nov. 24, Cape of Good Hope Jan. 6, crossed the equator Feb. 5, in lon. 35 10; had fine weather up to Bermuda, and for the last 20 ds. had northerly gales.

Bark Adelia Carlton, (of Boston,) Talpey, Canton Nov. 7, with mdse. to Peabody, Willis & Co. Passed Angier Nov. 24, Cape of Good Hope Jan. 4, St. Helena Jan. 19, crossed the equator Feb. 4. Had light winds and fine weather to lat. 30 N.; since then strong gales from the S. and W., with very cold weather. Nov. 22, in Java Sea, was in co. with bark Queen of the Seas, from Philippine Island to Australia; same time, Russ. bark Lizzie, from Canton for New-York.

Bark Lochee, (of Annapolis, N. S.,) Wade, Sagua 17 ds., with sugar to Mora & Aranga—vessel to master. Had strong northerly gales most of the passage; has been 9 ds. north of Hatteras.

Bark Tweed, (of Windsor, N. S.,) McDougall, Havana 10 ds., with sugar to J. F. Whitney & Co. Has had westerly gales on the coast.

Bark Deucy, (of Bucksport,) Gray, Sagua la Grande 10 ds., with molasses to R. P. Buck & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Sallie Brown, for New-York, and schrs. Silver Oar and Wings of the Morning, for Boston.

Bark Volant, Castner, Apalachicola Feb. 13, with cotton, &c., to Benner, Brown & Pinckney. Experienced heavy N. and N. W. gales the entire passage. Feb. 23, lat. 33 30, lon. 75 40, lost overboard Patrick Moore, seaman, of Cardiff. Was up to Sandy Hook on the 1st inst., and was blown off; been 11 ds. north of Hatteras.

Bark Annie Frances, (of Sandy Cove, N. S.,) Moorehouse, Demerara 24 ds., with sugar to Morrison & Phillips. Feb. 10, off Bermuda, in a gale from N. E., lost foretopsail-yard. Has been 20 ds. north of Hatteras, with northerly gales, and has been blown off the coast three times.

Bark Ninfa Tagliaria, (Ital.,) Piratore, Palermo 67 ds., and 40 ds. from Gibraltar, with fruit to W. H. Westervelt & Co. Has been 15 ds. north of Hatteras; lost jib and split fore and maintopsail.

Bark Josie Mildred, (Br.,) Harriman, Cardenas 14 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co. Has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras, with northerly gales.

Bark Irma, (of Barbados,) Cummins, Caibarien 14 ds., with sugar to Sheppard, Gandy & Co.—vessel to A. S. Brown. Has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras, with northerly gales. Sld. in co. with schr. M. E. Graham, for Philadelphia.

Bark Lillie M., (of Halifax,) Clark, Caibarien 13 ds., with sugar to Lunt Bros. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras, with northerly gales.

Bark Cleta, (of London,) Middleton, Amoy Oct. 31, with teas to Peabody, Willis & Co. Passed Angiers Nov. 26, Cape of Good Hope Jan. 7, and St. Helena Jan. 20. Has been 10 ds. north of Hatteras, with northerly gales.

Bark Tropic Bird, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Robbins, Cardenas 18 ds., with sugar to Sheppard, Gandy & Co. Has been 9 ds. north of Hatteras, with northerly gales.

Bark Fides, (Brem.,) Harjes, Marseilles 57 ds., and 42 ds. from Gibraltar, with mdse. and 4 passengers to F. Victor & Achilles.

Bark Cardenas, Paine, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to James E. Ward & Co.

Brig Vigilant, (Norw.,) Sngvoldsen, Port Talbot 30 days, with railroad iron to Funch, Mincke & Wendt. Has had westerly gales the entire passage.

Brig Daniel Trowbridge, (of New-Haven,) McCarty, Arroyo, P. R., Feb. 15, with sugar to Daniel Trowbridge & Co. Feb. 17, lat. 23 30, lon. 68, spoke schr. Nellie Burgess, hence for Porto Rico.

Brig S. S. Shaw, (Br., of Windsor, N. S.,) Sanders, Cienfuegos 21 ds., with sugar to Boyd & Hincken. Has had northerly gales for the last ten ds.; started cutwater and head-gear.

Brig Prairie Bird, (of Portland,) Griffin, Cienfuegos 19 days, with sugar to Fowler, Jara & Co.

Brig John Lewis, (Br., of St. Johns, N. B.,) Edgett, Sagua 12 ds., sugar to P. J. Nevins & Co. Has had northerly gales on the coast.

Brig Mary Ann Williams, Stanhope, Havana Jan. 5 via Savannah, sugar to Rentz & Bro. Put into Savannah Jan. 18 in distress, leaking badly.

Brig Costa Rica, Cassidy, Aspinwall 21 ds., mdse. to J. F. Joy. March 1 and 3, off Charleston, in a heavy gale from the southwest, shipped a sea and filled the cabin with water.

Brig Penniman, Galleson, Ponce, P. R., 24 ds., with sugar to James Henry. Feb. 11, off the west end of Porto Rico, spoke whaling schrs. Winged Racer and Elizabeth, of Provincetown, cruising, all well.

Brig Foile, (of Margaretsville, N. S.,) Goucher, Liverpool Nov. 5, via St. Thomas 20 ds., with salt to master. Put into St. Thomas in distress, with the loss of sails and leaking. Jan. 20, Caleb T. Mosher, seaman, of New-Bedford, died on board of heart disease.

Brig Addie Hale, (of Portland,) Bailey, Matanzas 15 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Sally Brown, (of Portsmouth,) Mathews, Sagua la Grande 13 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Thomas Owen, (of Portland,) Pettingill, Nuevitas 14 ds., with sugar to Thompson & Hunter. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras, with northerly gales.

Brig Suwannee, Simpson, Demerara 28 ds., with sugar and molasses to E. T. Smith & Co. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras, with northerly gales. Brig Annie Gardner and schr. E. J. Palmer sailed for New-York the day previous.

Brig Charlotte, (of Bangor,) Stupell, Havana 22 ds., with sugar to Spence, Montague & Co. Has been 14 ds. north of Hatteras, with northerly gales, in which lost and split sails.

Brig Pori, (of Eastport,) Cole, Cienfuegos 27 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co. Has been 14 ds. north of Hatteras, and 6 ds. north of Barnegat, with northeast gales.

Brig Favour, (Norw.,) Rafn, Port Talbot 74 ds., with railroad iron to order. Had westerly gales the entire passage.

Brig Julius, Mahoney, Para 21 ds., with rubber to Francis Moran. Has been 13 ds. north of Hatteras, with northerly gales.

Schr. White Swan, (of Calais,) Collins, Kingston, Jam., 20 ds., with logwood to J. Leaycraft—vessel to John Boynton's Sons & Co.

Schr. Belem, (Braz.,) Lino, Para 33 ds., with rubber and nuts to C. Ludman & Co. Has been 15 ds. north of Hatteras, with northerly gales, and lost and split sails.

Schr. Gladiator, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Westover, Jacmel 19 ds., coffee and logwood to Brett, Son & Co. Has been 7 ds. north of Hatteras, with northerly gales.

Schr. Charles Dennis, (of Brookhaven,) Hallock, Nuevitas 16 ds., with sugar, molasses, &c., to Jonas Smith & Co. Has had strong northerly and westerly winds from lat. 24 30.

Schr. Hamlet, (of Picton, N. S.,) Green, Matanzas 19 days, with sugar to Chas. Luling & Co. Has been 8 ds north of Hatteras, with northerly gales.

Schr. Saladin, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Slocum, Cardenas 28 ds., with sugar to Crandall, Umphray & Co. Has been 17 ds. north of Hatteras, with northerly gales.

Schr. R. M. Brookings, (of Wiscasset,) Douglas, Kingston, Jam., via Alligator River, 24 ds., logwood to Henry & DeCordova. Left no vessels.

Schr. J. W. Wilson, (of Philadelphia,) Somers, Cardenas 21 ds., with molasses to Goldthwaite & Overton. Has had heavy northerly gales on the coast.

Schr. Fanny Elder, (of Bangor,) Shea, Curacoa 26 ds., with rustic to Holbrook & Murray. Sld. in co. with brig La Creole, for New-York. Left no vessels.

Schr. Setagawa, (of Gloucester,) Bryant, Rencontre, N. F., 40 ds., via Gloucester, with fish to Chas. Sheares & Co.

Schr. Wm. Mazyck, Catlin, Wilmington, N. C., 20 ds.

Schr. Modesty, Weaver, Portland 17 ds.

HIGHLANDS, Sundown—Wind light from S. S. W., cloudy.

Sailed.

Steamships Napoleon III., for Havre; City of Antwerp and Pennsylvania, for Liverpool; Hibernia, for Glasgow; Lord Lovell, for Havana; Cortes and United States, for New-Orleans; Montgomery and San Salvador, for Savannah; Charleston, for Charleston; Saragossa, for do.; Niagara, for Norfolk; Hatteras, for Richmond; Franconia, for Portland; Glaucus, for Boston. Bark Gazelle, for Barbados.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 7—Arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York; ship Naples, from Passarocan; bark Prairie Bird, from Muscat; M. B. Almon, Matanzas; Gertrude, Havana; brig Baltimore, Liverpool; schrs. Wings of the Morning, Sagua; Walrus, Turk's Island.

The schr. S. C. Noyes, of Newburyport, before reported ashore off Cape Cod, was got off to-day and taken into Provincetown.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 7—Arr. bark Hector, from Liverpool; schrs. Maria Pierson, New-York; Melvina Jane, Matanzas.

Sld. steamships Manhattan, Miami, Matanzas and Moneka, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 7—The pilot-boat Coquette reports the arrival of the schr. Anawan, from Honduras for orders.

Passed in by the Capes—Barks Wavelet, from Rio Janeiro, and Evelet, from the West Indies; brigs Paragon, from the Caribbean, and Ceres, from Matanzas for Baltimore.

HOLMES' HOLE, March 5—Arr. barks Gemsbok, New-York 10 ds., for Boston; Richard Bullwinkle, from Charleston for Portland; U. S. Revenue cutter Active. Passing by, a bark, unknown.

Part of the harbor is blocked with ice, and some vessels are still frozen.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 6—The steamer Constitution, from Panama, arrived to-night.

The Great Republic sails for Hong Kong to-morrow.

Sld. ship Vescola, for Liverpool, with 33,000 sacks of wheat; Lemonzin and Black Watch, for Cork.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 7—Arr. barks Orena, from Liverpool; Anna McCann, Baltimore; schrs. Sam. H. Sharp, Baltimore; Eliza Moore, Richmond.

Cld. steamships Tonawanda, for Philadelphia; San Jacinto, New-York, and Equator, Baltimore.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 7—Arr. steamship W. P. Clyde, from New-York.

Cld. steamships Pioneer, for Philadelphia; Fairbanks, for New-York, and Jas. A. Gary, Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

RETURNED.—Schr. Mary & Kate, (Br.,) Muring, hence for Halifax Feb. 25, having experienced a gale from northeast on the 27th off east end of Long Island; put back to Sandy Hook on the 29th and lost both anchors and chains in the ice. Returned to repair.

Spoken, &c.

Caroline—brig, of Baltimore, bound N., Feb. 27, lat. 32, lon. 78.

Norwood—Br. ship, from Colombo for London, 42 ds. out, Jan. 5, lat. 35 10 S., lon. 19 50.

Sidney Prince—schr., from New-York, bound S., Jan. 27, lat. 28 40, lon. 70 W.

Yumuri—bark, from New-York for Sagua, Feb. 19, Anguile Islands bearing N. by W. 10 miles.

Foreign Ports.

At Kingston, Jam., Feb. 16, schr. J. H. Rogers, for Aspinwall same day; schr. Laura, for St. Ann's in 2 ds.; steamer Estrella, for Aspinwall, coaling, to sail in 4 days.

At Jacmel, Feb. 18, schr. L. P. Smith, for New-York in 7 days.

At Para, Feb. 4, brig Isabel, for New-York 2 ds.; schr. E. O. Knight, hence, just arrived.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 7.—The steamship Cimbria, from New-York, arrived here at 6 o'clock last evening, on the way to Hamburg.

QUEENSTOWN, March 7.—The steamship William Penn, from New-York, arrived here early this morning, on the way to Liverpool.

30,000 FRANCS.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.

AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
WORLD'S FAIR............LONDON.
WORLD'S FAIR............NEW-YORK.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE............PARIS.

AND WINNER OF THE WAGER OF 30,000 FRANCS!! ($6,000 IN GOLD,)

At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.

The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.

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No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.
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REMOVAL.

J. S. LOWREY & CO., IMPORTERS OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, TO NO. 456 BROOME-ST.

FIRE ESCAPES FOR TENEMENT HOUSES, Made to conform to the requirements of the new law, by GEORGE R. JACKSON, BURNET & CO., Office No. 201 Centre-st., Cor. Howard. Excelsior Iron Works, Foot of 14th-st., East River.

SAND-PAPER.

CROMWELL & JONES, Manufacturers of EMPIRE, FLINT AND UNION SAND-PAPER, No. 306 Pearl-st., between Beekman-st. and Peck-slip, New-York.

J. SANGER & CO., NO. 355 BOWERY, Recommend their new MUSIC STORE to the public, and offer their large stock of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS (own importation) at the very lowest prices. Sheet music of the latest American and European publications. Musical instruments carefully repaired.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 265, March 7, 1868.
28, 47, 7, 56, 40, 50, 78, 27, 59, 2, 10, 6, 77, 65.
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 266, March 7, 1868.
4, 36, 9, 47, 28, 16, 45, 67, 24, 53, 54, 55, 46, 44.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 213, March 7, 1868.
13, 38, 66, 23, 47, 27, 14, 43, 11, 73, 52, 34, 77.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 214, March 7, 1868.
77, 1, 32, 33, 12, 67, 40, 56, 68, 19, 9, 16, 59.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given. JOSEPH BATES, No. 19 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A.—CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 167 Bro[illegible] and No. 155 Fulton-st.